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PRICE TWO CENTS

RECOUNT OF COUNCIL VOTE MAY BE ASKED FOR LEWIS J. HEWITT

Citizens Municipal League to Take Up Defeat of One of Its Candidates for Office by James A. Watson

MISS CURTIS WINS

Boston School Committee to Have Woman Member—Walter L. Collins and John J. Attridge Successful

Executive members of the Citizens Municipal League, several of whom are said to favor a recount in behalf of Lewis J. Hewitt, who was defeated by James A. Watson for the city council by 848 votes, will meet this afternoon to decide the question.

To activity of women voters at the polls yesterday is accredited the election of Miss Frances G. Curtis, the Public School Association's candidate for the school board, over Isaac Harris, backed by Mayor Fitzgerald and the Democratic city committee. Miss Curtis is the first woman to sit on the board since 1905. John J. Attridge and Walter L. Collins, endorsed by the Citizens Municipal League, were reelected.

Less than 50,000 voted yesterday. The eight-hour day act was accepted by a tremendous majority, and the policy of license won again.

Miss Curtis carried 13 of the 26 wards over Mr. Harris—wards 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. In the downtown wards the Democrats maintained their strength but the vote was fairly even in South Boston and outlying districts.

Mr. Watson carried 16 out of the 26 wards and while he had not previously been pledged the support of the Democratic machine, his election was brought about by the support of strong Democratic wards, such as 3, 8, 17, 18 and 19. Ward 18 gave him the biggest plurality. Only two wards went for no-license, 24 and 26.

Mr. Attridge led the candidates for the council with 33,074 votes. Mr. Collins was next with 32,680. Mr. Watson received 24,693.

At the election there were only four city council candidates for whom the people voted 115,192 times. The blanks are estimated at 7000, which would figure out that only 40,730 people of the 112,000 registered and able to vote participated in the election.

CITY COUNCIL VOTES

Year	Names	No. of
1911	178,313	57,771
1912	151,920	50,929
1913	122,192	40,730

One result of the short ballot and the light vote was greatly to expedite the counting of the returns. The ballots were counted, the precinct results reported and recorded, and the total for the city summed up before 7:30, an hour much earlier than on any election day for many years.

Acceptance of the eight-hour act for city employees brings no change to the city employees of Boston, who have been working on an eight-hour basis since 1890. At that time the act was accepted in the form of a referendum, but owing to changes in legislation at the State House its validity has since been questioned. It was placed on the ballot this year at the instigation of labor unions as a protective measure, the claim having been made that the acceptance of the act was open to repeal by statutes on the books.

Miss Curtis in Public Work

Miss Curtis resides at 28 Mt. Vernon street. She is the daughter of Mrs. Greely S. Curtis. Two of the women golf champions of the United States are her sisters, Miss Margaret Curtis, the present champion, and Miss Harriet S. Curtis, who was champion six seasons ago.

One of her brothers, G. S. Curtis, is a member of a firm of aeroplane manufacturers, and at one time was hydraulic engineer for the Boston fire department. Another brother, James F. Curtis, is assistant secretary of the treasury in Washington.

Miss Curtis passed the entrance examinations for Harvard annex, now Radcliffe College, and pursued courses there in philosophy and economics. She also worked in the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

For more than a dozen years Miss Curtis has devoted herself almost exclusively to public work.

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BISHOP LAWRENCE IS NEW HARVARD FELLOW

Election of Bishop William Lawrence as a fellow of Harvard College by the corporation was assented to by the board of directors at its meeting at 60 State street today. Bishop Lawrence succeeds the late Francis C. Lowell.

New Entrant Into City Council Whose Seat May Be Contested by League



JAMES A. WATSON

BILLS TO SINK PIPES UNDER CHARLES RIVER FAVORED AT HEARING

Before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs a hearing was held today on House bills 74 and 86 for the sinking of the water pipes under Chelsea river, so that an appropriation of \$85,000 by the federal government for dredging that waterway may be made available.

Judge Joseph A. Corbett, corporation counsel of Boston, favored the plan, but argued that the expense should be met by an appropriation by the state and not forced on the metropolitan water and sewerage board, as provided for in both bills.

Mayor Willard and Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea showed the great increase in taxable property the improvement would bring.

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the board of port directors favored the bill and when questioned as to whether he would oppose a plan that the cost of lowering the pipes should be met out of the \$9,000,000 in the hands of that board replied that the act was so worded that no part of that fund could be used for the development of privately owned property.

Boston Elects Woman to School Board for First Time in Seven Years



MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS

Elected to the Boston school committee

CLEAN JOURNALISM'S CHAMPIONS AND ADMIRERS ARE INCREASING EVERY DAY—MANY OF THESE FRIENDS ARE BEING MADE BY SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO ARE DAILY SENDING THE MONITOR TO THEIR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States.....5c To Foreign Countries.....30c

EDUCATION BOARD ASKS TEACHERS' PENSION FUND

State Bureau of Instruction Submits Bill to Legislature for Appropriation—Report Shows Officials Have Wider Supervision of Those in Work—Review

William Orr, deputy commissioner, is charged with the detailed work of the office—collecting and compiling statistics on the work of the schools; with the preparation and distribution of blanks. He supervises payments of the school fund, the distribution of state aid, he has oversight of rural schools, of smaller high schools and of union superintendencies in receipt of state aid, and the registration of teachers.

The schools and educational agencies with which the board is directly or indirectly concerned may be grouped under five heads, viz:

1. Institutions rendering special service for which the state makes certain grants. Under this head are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, textile schools, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and others.
2. State normal schools.
3. Vocational schools.
4. Public schools aided by the income of the school fund, high schools in receipt of a yearly grant, and high schools attended by pupils whose tuition is reimbursed.
5. Public schools with which the board is expected to maintain helpful relations.

PUJO COMMITTEE AT WORK AGAIN AND HEARS COPPER FACTS

WASHINGTON—George W. Perkins, the financier, is expected to be a witness before the Pujo House committee investigating the subject of a "money trust," during its afternoon session today. Also awaiting examination are H. P. Davidson, now senior partner of the J. P. Morgan firm; Thomas W. Lamont, another Morgan partner, and heads of Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Albert C. Burrage, a Boston lawyer, told of the organization of the Amalgamated Copper Company in 1899, when the committee resumed session this morning after a recess of several days. He admitted a board of directors was first formed, including J. P. Morgan, H. P. Rogers, Marcus Daly, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, George Flower, Robert Bacon and other financial powers, to bring copper, coal and lumber companies into the "combine."

Mr. Burrage disclaimed knowledge that the promoters made \$30,000,000 profit—about 20 per cent. He could not recall his share of the profits, for did he know if Thomas W. Lawson made \$6,000,000 in the deal. William Rockefeller "probably" kept the promoters' accounts, Mr. Burrage declared.

Mr. Burrage said that copper stock was distributed among the promoters by Mr. Rogers or Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Burrage said he has no papers whatever bearing upon the copper deal. "The whole deal was without the scratch of a pen," he testified.

"So far as I know," the witness insisted. William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company is able to testify briefly in the money trust inquiry, according to the opinion given today by Dr. Richardson.

Chairman Pujo, however, postponed until after adjournment this afternoon final decision upon ordering Mr. Rockefeller's appearance. The committee will hold a secret session about 4:30 o'clock. Attorney Undermyer said that he felt doubtful if Rockefeller should be forced to testify.

IRISH BILL IN LAST STAGES

(By the United Press)

LONDON—In the House of Commons Premier Asquith this afternoon moved the third reading of the Irish home rule bill. The reading is a preliminary step to a two days' general debate, which will bring the measure up for a final vote late on Thursday night.

Former Premier Balfour at once moved the rejection of the bill. He declared that the government's normal majority was worthless, and was obtained by duping the various factions. He asserted that the alleged rights given to Ireland under the bill really would accomplish more good for the fiscal interests of the United Kingdom than for the Irish people.

TWO INSPECTORSHIPS ARE OPEN

Two vacancies for inspector in the interior division of the wire department of Boston and places that may occur in the exterior division will be competed for under the Massachusetts civil service commission on Feb. 4. The positions carry

rectly concerned may be grouped under five heads, viz:

1. Institutions rendering special service for which the state makes certain grants. Under this head are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, textile schools, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and others.
2. State normal schools.
3. Vocational schools.
4. Public schools aided by the income of the school fund, high schools in receipt of a yearly grant, and high schools attended by pupils whose tuition is reimbursed.
5. Public schools with which the board is expected to maintain helpful relations.

MAYOR WOULD HAVE BRANCH CITY HALLS IN MANY DISTRICTS

Cooperation between all city departments is the object of a project which brought Mayor Fitzgerald and Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett in conference at the mayor's office today. Mayor Fitzgerald's plan is to establish headquarters in each of the city districts such as Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, and Roxbury for hearing houses of all sorts of information between different departments of the city. The police, fire, building and health departments would cooperate for general improvement.

For instance if a policeman, fireman or building inspector in the regular course of his daily work sees a defective sidewalk, street pavement or building, he would report it to his district headquarters whether it came under his department or not. The headquarters would be in a municipal building in each instance and a secretary would be employed to file complaints and information of all kinds.

The mayor also plans for weekly meetings of employees of the several departments at the district headquarters to discuss improvement methods and make reports. There are many educational features to the plan. Mayor Fitzgerald says that in order to make the plan a permanent one a city ordinance should be passed and it was for this reason he consulted Mr. Corbett. The latter thinks that it is entirely feasible and will draw up an ordinance to be submitted to the city council.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S SPEECHES DEFENDED BY HIS SECRETARY

TRENTON, N. J.—Following reports that his post-election speeches were arousing considerable criticism in financial circles, Joseph P. Tumulty, acting in his capacity as the President-elect's confidential adviser and presumably at the direction of Governor Wilson issued today the following statement:

"Attempts are being made to make an issue of Governor Wilson's speech at Chicago. This is nothing less than abusing Governor Wilson's attitude on business and its relations to the government as expressed in his several speeches since election, is as any well-informed person in the country would testify, exactly the same as his attitude before his nomination and before his election.

"Every word that Governor Wilson has uttered is in complete harmony with the principles to which he has strictly adhered throughout his public career.

"If there is any surprise at this attitude it can be manifested only by those who fail to realize that the country has elected to the presidency an honest and fearless man who means exactly what he says."

Governor Wilson today held a long conference with Senator-elect Olin James of Kentucky and expected to be visited by Senators Stone of Missouri and Gardner of Maine, all three being members of the progressive wing of the party.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma also conferred with Governor Wilson today.

SENATE BILLS FOR WORK ON STREETS OF BOSTON INTRODUCED

Bonds for \$1,500,000 Provided for in One Measure Submitted for Widening a Part of Mason Street

BRIDGE SOUGHT TOO

Extension of River Street in Dorchester and Uniform Width of Washington Beyond Dudley Are Asked

Legislative bills providing large expenditures for improvements by the city of Boston were read in the Senate today. One, submitted by Senator Bagley on petition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would amend the act of last year for the widening of Avery street by adding the provision that the street commissioner may widen the Mason street arm westerly to Tremont and Avery streets, and provides for an issue of bonds by the city to the amount of \$1,500,000 for this purpose.

Other bills were those of Senator Francis J. Horgan of Boston, authorizing Boston to expend \$300,000 to widen and extend South street, West Roxbury; \$2,500,000 to lay out Washington street to a uniform width from Forest Hills square to Dudley street. This money would be borrowed outside the debt limit.

Further, the bills authorize the city to expend \$300,000 to widen and extend River street, Dorchester, to a uniform width of 100 feet from Mattapan square to Pierce square; \$500,000 annually to lay out streets at the discretion of the street commissioners, and to construct a \$100,000 bridge over the New Haven railroad tracks at Clarendon Hill station.

Other bills were by Senator Quigley, that \$100,000 be allowed from the state treasury to establish free scholarships under regulation of the board of education.

By Senator Horgan, to amend the law as to fraternal benefit societies by striking out the liability sections, 8 and 23 of chapter 628, acts of 1911.

On motion of Senator Blanchard the ninth joint rule was suspended on the petition of Joseph Lapramboise that the districts of Fairview and Williamansett be set off from Chicopee and annexed to Holyoke, and the subject was referred to the committee on cities.

At 11:55 the Senate proceeded to the House for the joint session. The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

SECRETARY OF STATE DONAHUE SWORN IN BY GOVERNOR FOSS

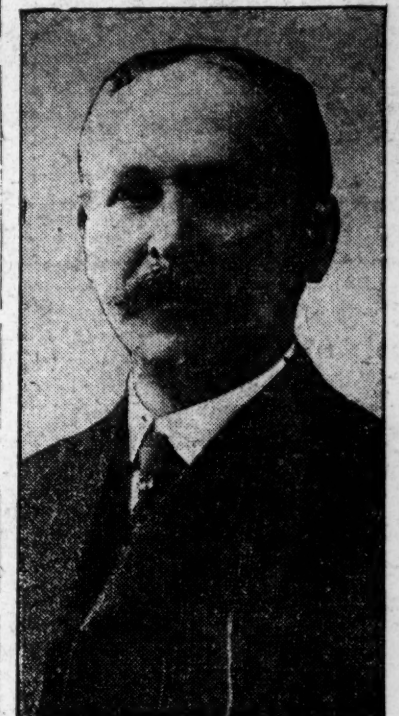
Frank J. Donahue of Boston, elected secretary of state, was sworn in by Governor Foss before the executive council at noon today. James M. Swift, attorney-general, and Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, were also sworn in for another term. John E. White, state auditor, will take his oath of office later.

Mr. Donahue was until recently a resident of Needham. He is one of the youngest men ever chosen to fill an important state office. He has been the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, served as chairman of the Democratic town committee of Needham and was chosen a member of the town park commission. During the past few years he has been a legislative reporter at the State House for a Boston weekly political paper.

WITNESS RESUMES STAND

James R. Axford, formerly employed on the Russell estate at Melrose, resumed his testimony in the will case at East Cambridge today under examination by Robert W. Nason, attorney for "Fresno Dan."

Organization Composed of Shoe and Leather Men Elects Its New President



(Photo by Clickering) JOHN S. KENT

E. C. BURLEIGH IS ELECTED SENATOR BY MAINE LEGISLATURE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Ex-Governor Edwin C. Burleigh this afternoon was elected United States senator from Maine to succeed Obadiah Gardner.

Edwin C. Burleigh is a native of Aroostook county. He served the state as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1876, state treasurer in 1885, Governor from 1889 to 1892, member of Congress from the third Maine district from 1897 to 1909, delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention in 1896. He is the publisher of the Kennebec Journal.

Concord Deadlock Holds

CONCORD, N. H.—There was another deadlock today in the joint legislative balloting for a United States senator. Henry F. Hallis, Democrat, led with 199, a loss of five over the first vote yesterday. Henry B. Quinby, Republican, held his first vote of 108. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury gained two, 58 voting for him. Sherman E. Burroughs, Republican, got 22, a gain of 15. Robert P. Bass, Progressive, received 18, a gain of three. Clarence E. Carr, Democrat, received three and Thomas Chalmers, Republican, and Frank P. Carpenter, Democrat, each received two. Four other Republicans and one Democrat received one each.

DAY'S BUSINESS SEES PENSION OFFICE IN BOSTON ABANDONED

With the close of business today the Boston pension office will be abandoned as part of the abolishment of pension agencies by a national legislative act of the last Congress. Of the 18 clerks employed here 11 will go to Washington tonight to work at the central bureau. Two others have been transferred to the local postoffice department, and the others expect to be.

Capt. Augustus J. Hoyt, who has been in charge of the local bureau for 14 years, at a salary of \$4000 annually, retiring to private life and contemplating entering business in Lynn where he was postmaster for four years and a member of the city government at one time. During his term of office Captain Hoyt estimates that he has disbursed \$140,000,000 to army veterans in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and to naval veterans throughout New England.

LOWER SHOE TARIFFS AND TRADE OUTLOOK TALKED AT MEETING

New England Shoe Association Holds Its Year Business Session and Elects John S. Kent President

C. C. HOYT RETIRES

In His Review Mr. Hoyt Points Out That There Has Been a Gratifying Expansion of Foreign Trade

Efforts to reduce or remove the "very nominal protective duties" from the shoe and leather industry; the question of increase of foreign trade; importance to the industry of the South American tour planned by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the labor problem were referred to in the annual address of the retiring president of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, Charles C. Hoyt of Brookline, at the annual meeting held in the association's rooms at 166 Essex street, today.

The work of preparing the Boston postal district for the establishment of the parcel post, as well as some of the uses, difficulties and the great increase in matter mailed by this system were related by Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster at Boston.

John S. Kent, treasurer of the M. A. Packard Company of Brockton and for several years vice-president of the association, was elected its president today. He is also president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association and an active member of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association. He is one of the delegates of the New England Shoe and Leather Association which will appear at the hearing on the proposed revision of the shoe and leather tariff to be given before the ways and means committee of Congress at Washington on Jan. 29.

Mr. Kent, the new president, was not present; he, together with a number of other Boston shoe and leather men, is in New York attending the national convention there.

The other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, George E. Keith, Campello; Arthur C. Lawrence and William L. Ratcliffe of Boston; treasurer, George McConnell, Boston, and secretary, Thomas F. Anderson of Boston.

The board of directors consists of Cecil Q. Adams, Boston; William Armstrong, Peabody; Edwin P. Brown, Boston; Frank A. Cutting, Boston; Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland; L. H. Downs, Haverhill; Oliver M. Fisher, Brockton; Willis R. Fisher, Boston; Lyndon V. Grover, Lynn; John A. Gardner, Boston; Charles P. Hall, Boston; Charles C. Hoyt, Boston; A. C. Heald, South Weymouth; R. P. Hazzard, Gardiner, Me.; Charles H. Jones, Robert C. King, J. Franklin McElwain, Albert R. Merrill, James T. F. McGarry, Edward W. Perkins, Fred B. Rice, Sig. Rothschild, Harry I. Thayer, Frank W. Whitaker and George S. West, all of Boston.

"Free Hides" and "Protection for Shoes and Leather" are twentieth century slogans of our industry," said Mr. Hoyt, "that will live long in the recollection of most of us. Exceptionally high records in the price of hides and leather have been made during the period under discussion, in which the increase in population of the United States has been accompanied by an actual and important decrease in the number of cattle raised, giving our tanners and shoe manufacturers food for most serious thought of the future; a period in which, also, there

(Continued on page eight, column six)

GUNBOAT ORDERED ON TO ACAPULCO

WASHINGTON—Gunboat Denver was today ordered by the navy department to proceed to Acapulco, Mex., to guard American residents and property there, in case the rebels make attack on the city.

The United States consul at Acapulco asked for a vessel. The Denver will leave San Diego, Cal., tomorrow.

NEW YORK COURT REFORMS URGED BY GOV. SULZER IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Radical reform in the system of legal procedure in the state courts was recommended today in a special message to the Legislature in which Governor Sulzer presented the reform of the board of statutory consolidation, appointed to investigate the needs of such legislation and make specific recommendations.

Three of the most important recommendations in the board's report endorsed by the Governor were:

"The court should have full power to disregard, in the interest of justice, at any stage of the case, any mistake, irregularity or defect which does not affect the substantial rights of a party.

"The demurrer should be abolished and

all relief for defective pleadings should be by motion."

"Provision should be made so far as practicable and constitutional, for obviating more than one trial of an issue of fact, but authorizing the court, on appeal, to disregard errors of the court below not affecting substantial rights; to take further proofs when deemed necessary for bringing out all the facts material to the controversy, and to render final judgment in accordance with the law applicable to all the facts of the case thus brought before the appellate court, without granting a new trial."

In endorsing the board's report Governor Sulzer said, in part:

"My experience as a lawyer and my

observation of the conduct of litigation in our courts, have compelled me to the conviction that, during the last 30 years, a new set of complex technicalities has grown unconsciously into our system of legal procedure, adding to the uncertainty, delays and expense of litigation, obstructing the administration of justice, and causing evil results which fall most heavily upon those least able to bear them, sometimes amounting, in practical effect, to denial of justice and closing the doors of the courts against the very people whose sole reliance must be the courts for protection against the oppression and injustice of the wealthy and powerful."

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD FRESHMEN SHOWING GOOD FORM AT CREW PRACTISE

About Fifty First Year Men Reporting Daily for Work on Machines — Outlook Is Bright for Next Season

INTEREST STRONG

With a daily average of 50 freshmen reporting at the Harvard boathouse to Coach J. C. Wray for practise, the prospects for a winning freshman crew at Harvard this season are very bright. The candidates for positions in the boats are reporting more regularly this year than for several years past, and are showing good form. It is as yet too early in the season to tell just how many of the men who are showing up so well at the present time will still be looking for positions in the boats when the men are regularly called out about the tenth of next month, and some of those who are showing such good form now on the machines will not be good for position when tried out in the boats, but from present indications it is safe to say that Harvard will be represented on the water this year by a strong freshman crew.

Of the veteran varsity oarsmen, Murray, Mills, Curtis, Trumbull, Pirnie, Von Meyer, Taylor and Carver are showing up in their usual form, and, although they are unable to appear regularly for practise, on account of studies, they come whenever they can, and are doing fine work. The prospects for a winning varsity crew are good, and there is little doubt in the minds of those in charge of the crews at Harvard as to the showing the men will make this year.

Coach Wray is at the boathouse nearly every afternoon, and the men are kept on the machines for 15 minutes at a time, and will later be tried out on the tanks. The regular practise will not begin until after the men are called out.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Rifleman who meet for target practise at Walnut Hill Saturdays met to dine and talk of their favorite sport Tuesday night at the City Club.

Before the dinner the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held and officers elected. Henry S. Harris and Daniel G. Fox were chosen vice-presidents and George H. Blair and Jerome E. Lynch were respectively chosen secretary and treasurer. A board of directors was also chosen and the directors will at their first meeting elect a president in accordance with the by-laws.

The treasurer's report was read, showing that the association ended the year \$431 better off than the year previous.

After dinner speeches were made on the subject of hunting with modern high-power rifles. Maj. Charles W. Hinman, the president, told of moose hunting in New Brunswick, while Orrin C. Hubbard and N. C. Nash, Jr. followed on the same subject. Dr. Henry A. Baker, Dr. F. W. Mann, John E. Kelley and A. O. Niedner, in their turn, told of long-range shots at woodchucks with small caliber telescope rifles. Each was inclined to defend his own weapon and cartridge and many theories were discussed with respect to the effect on different types of projectiles on the two widely different classes of game.

MEDALS FOR JUMPING AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N.Y.—In order to increase interest in jumping a former Cornell track star, whose name is withheld, has donated three medals to be awarded to the men showing the greatest ability in a series of events to be contested during the winter. There will be eight events, five places to count in each. The events are to include the running broad jump, standing and running high jumps, the running high kick, three standing broad jumps, running hop, step and jump and pole vault. The medals for three places are respectively gold, silver and bronze.

THORPE TO RETURN TO CARLISLE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—James Thorpe, Olympic champion and rated as the best all-around athlete in the world, has stated that he will return to Carlisle next week, and will enter all the big athletic meets.

COURTNEY COACHING AGAIN

ITHACA, N.Y.—Coach Charles E. Courtney again took charge of the Cornell crew practise Tuesday, after an absence of several weeks, and is now directing the winter practise of the oarsmen with old-time energy.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Devon Hill	Rough
Franklin Field	Poor
Olson Street	Poor
North Brighton	Good
Williamsville	Good
Commonwealth Park	Good
Charlestown	Fair
Handolph	Poor
Billings Field	Good
Ashmont Street	Good
Orient Heights	Rough

NATIONAL AUTO SHOW ENTERS LAST HALF OF PLEASURE CAR PART

Management of Big New York Exhibit Is Well Pleased With Way 1913 Offering Is Being Received

MANY QUESTIONS

NEW YORK—This morning finds the thirteenth annual national automobile show, being held in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace, entering upon the last half of the pleasure vehicle exhibit, and to say that the management is well pleased with the way the show has been received by the motoring public is expressing it mildly. From an attendance point of view the show is proving to be fully up to those of previous years. Saturday night found both buildings filled to their utmost capacity and Monday, which is usually an off day, proved to be a good one. Tuesday was the first of the two "society days" that are to be held this year, and the two buildings were filled with representatives of the social life of New York city.

"Society day" has always been one of the chief features of local automobile shows. On that day and night double admissions are charged and as a rule those persons who are interested in the shows with a view to purchasing a car take advantage of these days, knowing that there will be a few of those who attend just to see the sights than on the ordinary days.

This year "society night," with its special features at many exhibits, its beautifully gowned women and well groomed men, was a great success. The doubled price of admission made the attendance light during the early hours of the day, but when evening came both spacious buildings were well filled with New York's social leaders.

Sweeping through the wide aisles, the visitors were treated to a new sensation of delight at every turn. Here it was a racy looking roadster in brilliant colors; at the next turn, a grimy old and mud bespattered car just as it left the track after winning a race; around the corner a magnificent appointed limousine, shining in nickel and highly glossed body, with the interior lighted by electric dome lights to show the beautiful upholstery and the many and fitting appointments.

One of the most important moves ever made by the automobile manufacturers of this country toward concentrating their efforts for the better results of the industry as a whole was carried out Tuesday, when at the annual meeting of the Automobile Board of Trade it was unanimously voted to combine with the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers under the name of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

During the past year or so these two governing bodies have not been very far apart, but it is felt that by dropping their individuality and assuming a new name far greater work for the industry can be done. One of the things that it is said the new Automobile Chamber of Commerce will begin work on at once is plans for a big show building in New York in which the annual national show can be held under one roof.

At the meeting Tuesday when almost all of the 65 members were represented, the Automobile Board of Trade approved the report of its consolidation committee. During the present week, the plan for consolidation will be presented to the members of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, whose entire executive committee for themselves and for their companies has agreed to the plan. The new association will consist of 110 of the leading automobile manufacturers of America.

NEW YORKERS WIN IN GOLF TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N.C.—The Advertising Men's golf tournament began in earnest Tuesday with three distinct events, the qualification round in the main tournament, the qualification round in the women's tournament and mixed foursome. New Yorkers captured their share of the nine trophies contested for.

In the first division of the men's tournament Don M. Parker, whose handicap was 14, won with a net of 6, and George C. Dutton of Oakley with a gross of 81. His nearest opponent, Harold Slater of Fox Hills, made 84.

In the second division scores of 80 and a triple tie bunched T. T. Rushmore of Garden City (15), B. T. Butler of Exmore (18), and W. M. Ostrander of New York (22).

In the third division Clarence C. Verman of Huntington tied at 82 with W. D. Wright of Concord. Ties will be played off today.

FIRST GAME FOR GIANTS MARCH 1

NEW YORK—The New York National league team will play the first game of its training season March 1 at Dallas, Tex., according to the schedule of early spring games announced by Secretary Foster Tuesday night. After numerous games in southern cities the team will come north and play Yale at the Polo Grounds April 9.

MUCH INTEREST NOW TAKEN AT PRINCETON IN ITS RIFLE TEAM

Thirteen Matches Scheduled in Eastern Division of National Association—Winner Will Meet Westerner

PRIZES AWARDED

PRINCETON, N. J.—More interest than ever is being taken here this year in the Princeton University rifle team which is competing in the annual winter tournament of the National Rifle Association. This year's schedule calls for 13 shoots and the first of them was held on Monday with Harvard as the opposing team. The next match takes place Saturday with Lehigh as the opponents.

From among the 14 competing teams, the champions of the eastern division of the organization will be selected, who in turn, will shoot against the champions of the western division for the championship of the country. A handsome trophy will be awarded to the winning team and individual silver medals will be presented to its members. The winners in each division will also be given a trophy and individual medals. In addition, the team standing highest among the non-military colleges will receive a trophy.

Medals of the National Association awarded annually for good individual shooting have just been given out. Capt. H. J. Boldt '14, and H. Vreeland '13, have both won the silver "sharpshooter" medal, the highest rank possible. Boldt, Vreeland, B. A. Calhoun '13, A. L. Dexter '14, B. Douglas '14, and P. Richardson '13, have won the bronze "marksman" medals.

With these six men on the team, four of whom are veterans from last year, when Princeton won the championship of the non-military colleges, the prospects for another championship season are very bright.

Ten men will be selected to compete in each meet, the sum of the five highest scores counting as the record of the team. The men who have been definitely chosen so far, together with their aggregate of standing and prone score are: Boldt, 198; Vreeland, 196; P. Richardson, 195; Douglas, 184; Calhoun, 193; and Dexter, 192. The following are the substitutes, who will shoot in the order named: H. A. H. Baker, C. Richardson, Stover, Ingraham, W. M. Baker and Kent. The balance of the schedule follows:

Jan. 18, Lehigh; 25, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Feb. 1, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 8, Norwich University; 15, North Carolina; 22, University of Vermont; March 1, Rhode Island State College; 8, Maine; 15, Clemson; 22, Cornell; 29, Columbia; April 5, Dartmouth.

J. F. POWERS MAY COACH HARVARD

WORCESTER—J. Fred Powers, coach of the Worcester Academy track team, may be engaged to coach the Harvard hurdlers and field-event men during the absence of Coach Quinn. Coach Powers succeeded Coach Donovan as Worcester Academy's track coach when the latter went to Harvard. He gained fame by winning the all-round championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, and for several years was one of the most prominent athletes in New England.

Coach Powers has had a long and successful career in amateur athletics. He was for two years captain of the Notre Dame University track team, and both of these years Notre Dame, largely through Powers' points, won the triangular meet from Chicago and Illinois. He won the high and broad jumps, pole vault and shot put in those games. While at Notre Dame Powers won the A. U. all-round championship, getting six firsts in ten events.

EASTERN RIFLE SCORES ARE OUT

WASHINGTON—Scores of the second match in the series of 11 matches now being completed for in the Eastern league gallery rifle shooting contests for the new national trophy presented by the war department were announced Tuesday as follows:

Warren, Pa. Rifle Club defeated the Birmingham, Ala. Athletic Club, 990 to 875; The Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn. defeated the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., 995 to 930; the Presque Isle Rifle Club of Erie, Pa. defeated the New Orleans Rifle Club, 991 to 894; District of Columbia won from Philadelphia by default, score 978; Manchester, N. H. Rifle Club won from Winchester Rod and Gun club of New Haven by default, score 999; Thirtieth Regiment Rifle Club of Brooklyn, score 914, given decision over Bangor, Me. Rifle Association, scores disqualified.

MANAGER CHANCE EXPECTS TO PLAY

LOS ANGELES—Frank Chance, the new manager of the New York American league team, returned to his orange ranch at Glendora Tuesday. He said he would leave home Feb. 4 for New York. When asked if he would be a bench manager, he replied, "No. I expect to play first base some of the time. Chase and I will alternate, probably."

WHERE CRIMSON CREW MEN PRACTISE



THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY BOATHOUSE ON CHARLES RIVER

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Continuing Mark Allerton's resume of the golf of 1912, after referring to Ray's victory over the triumvirate in the open championship, he points out that the ex-champion has had a wonderful year in the other events, and is apparently better than ever.

Vardon turned the tables on his com-patriot from Jersey with a handsome victory in the £400 tournament, and in other important professional events he has invariably finished near the top of the list. In exhibition games the famous channel islander's success has been almost phenomenal. Taylor won the German championship by playing wonderful golf in the replayed tie with Ray. Braid has not done so well as usual. In the bigger events, the only time he did well was when he tied with Philip Gaudin for the Tooting Bec cup, a tie, by the way, which has never been played off.

The story of Mr. Ball's victory over Mr. Mitchell in the amateur championship is too well known to bear repetition. One of the old school gained the title, but the event brought to the front several new men, notably C. B. Macfarlane, A. V. Boyd and Angus Hambro. The last-named, in addition to getting among the last eight in the championship and beating Mr. Hilton en route, also won the parliamentary handicap very easily. Mr. Macfarlane reached the final of the French amateur championship, but was beaten by the Hon. Michael Scott.

A noteworthy feature of the past year's golf has been the progress of the younger school of French professionals. Anand Massy, who gained the victory in the British championship at Hoylake in 1907, was frankly disappointing, but in young Gassiat France seems to have a player who may repeat Massy's performance at no distant date. Gassiat was the first Frenchman to get in the prize list in the British championship since 1907. He played consistently well all through the meeting, and finished sixth. Of the "foreigners" who competed at Muirfield, he was undoubtedly the best. Macdermott, the American champion, who, we understand, was wrongly stated to have felt the utmost confidence in sweeping the board, failed to survive the qualifying rounds. Gassiat, after Muirfield, returned to Paris, and beat the cream of the professional world in the French open championship. The young Chamilly player is a man worth watching. Two Britishers, H. H. Hilton, the holder, and Norman Hunter, essayed the task of bringing back the American title to this country. They failed. Mr. Hunter was beaten by the heat, and Mr. Hilton never showed anything like the form he had displayed at Apawamis the previous year. The result was a victory for Jerome D. Travers, an ex-champion, who easily defeated Charles H. Evans Jr. in the final. This has been only a cursory glance over the principal events of the year—a year which (we are bound to say it) has been of exceptional interest from the point of view of golf and golfers.

M. C. B. A. MEETS TO ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Cat-Boat Association at Quincy Tuesday night, the following officers were elected:

President, Wallace W. Arnold of Abington; vice-president, Herbert W. Robbins of Weymouth; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frank E. Jones of Boston; mess-urer, Ralph E. Winslow; executive committee, Edgar W. Emery, W. S. Hildwick, Mrs. M. Whittemore and John Kitson.

It was voted to sail the coming season under the over-all measurements. It was voted not to race as an association north of Marblehead or south of Hingham and Hull.

A movement has been started to establish an additional class to be known as a second division of class D, which will take in the smaller boats of the cape cat class. H. W. Robbins and R. E. Winslow were appointed a committee to see the owners of this class and ascertain their feeling to the matter.

CORRIDON GOES TO CINCINNATI

DETROIT, Mich.—President F. J. Navin of the Detroit baseball club completed the complicated deal Tuesday by which Frank Chance was placed as manager of the New York Americans by releasing infielder Corridon to Cincinnati.

JACKSON SENDS SIGNED CONTRACT

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Joseph Jackson, outfielder of the Cleveland Americans, who was reported to be one of the hold-outs for an increase in salary, forwarded his signed contract Tuesday to President Somers. Jackson announced he was satisfied with the raise given him.

SIDELINE NOTES

It is expected that the football rules committee will hold its annual meeting of 1913 late this month.

Yale named her football captain before Harvard did. Will she also beat the Crimson in naming her head coach?

The University of Virginia has inaugurated a football club. It is made up of all students interested in football, and has for its object the advancement of this game.

It is a notable fact that of the five men on the Yale football committee most of them are former players who came very little under the influence of Walter Camp, the chairman.

Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick will again have charge of the Princeton varsity eleven. Much of the success of the Orange and Black teams of the past two years has been due to his work.

Harvard has at last elected her football captain for 1913. That the players have made a wise choice is the general expression at Cambridge, and R. T. P. Storer is receiving many congratulations.

Logan Cunningham, the Princeton varsity football coach, is said to have received a very flattering offer from Northwestern University to take the position left vacant at that college by the resignation of Coach C. E. Hammett.

All that is now left for Harvard to do is to name her head coach for 1913. That it will be Percy Duncan Haughton '99 is generally believed at Cambridge. Haughton and Storer should turn out a very eleven capable of making a record of two successive victories over Yale.

N. Y. A. C. ELECTS WILLIAM H. PAGE

NEW YORK—William H. Page was elected president of the New York Athletic Club at the annual election of officers Tuesday night. As there was no opposition ticket, Mr. Page and the other officers were elected unanimously. Mr. Page succeeds Col. Robert M. Thompson. The other members elected to office were Dr. James I. West, vice-president; Martin S. Payne, treasurer; Frederick R. Fortmeyer, secretary; Paul H. Pilgrim, captain; Dr. B. F. O'Connor, John A. Topping, William H. Seach, Matthew P. Halpin, Douglas Graham Smythe, Robert Appleton, Charles H. Pond and Charles Leonori, board of governors for two years.

ONE TEAM BEHIND LEADERS

(By the United Press) PARIS—The riders in the six-day bicycle race in the Palais de Sports, with the exception of one team, were still tied at 10 a. m. today. They had covered 1335 kilometers since the race started at 6 p. m. Monday. The Belgians were one lap behind.

CHARLES M'COUR DEFEATS JONES

PITTSBURGH—Charles McCour of Pittsburgh defeated Frank Jones of Philadelphia, 50 to 38, in a National Billiard League game Tuesday night.

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LOCKE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE TRANSFER OF PHILLIES TODAY

Absence of One of the Financial Men From Philadelphia Holds Sale Scheduled for Wednesday Up a Day

J. V. THOMPSON IN IT

PHILADELPHIA—It is confidently expected that the transfer of the Philadelphia National League club from Charles P. Taft to W. H. Locke and his associates will be completed today. Mr. Locke arrived here Tuesday morning, and shortly after noon met C. H. Remboldt, president of the McAlpine Hotel Company of New York, the personal representative of Mr. Taft. It was not until after the arrival of Mr. Remboldt that it was discovered one of the local financiers interested was not in the city. This caused the postponement.

President Wiler of the Phillies announced that everything is in readiness for the transfer. His resignation and the resignations of all the present directors are written out and ready for submission to the new owners.

Josiah V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., a millionaire coal operator, is the real financial backer of Mr. Locke in the purchase of the club.

Mr. Locke refuses to deny or affirm that Thompson is the financial power behind him, but it was Mr. Thompson who was here Tuesday to be present at the transfer of the club, which did not take place owing to some slight hitch, which, however, will not prevent the sale taking place.

The Philadelphia men interested in the deal—but this, also, is without confirmation or denial—are Robert A. Balfour, the traction man; Fred D. Chandler, the banker and broker, and W. H. T. Hubbs, the banker.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR WASHINGTON

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Americans, it was announced Tuesday, has completed arrangements whereby his team will engage in their early spring practise here.

The arrangements were made possible by the Delta Chi fraternity of the University of Virginia giving up its fraternity house to the Washington players for one month. Griffith will have 36 men in his squad, the batteries reporting March 1. The team trained here last year.

R. T. PAINE IS NAMED COMMODORE OF THE EASTERN YACHT CLUB

Announcement Is Made That Gov. E. N. Foss Will Donate Cup for German-American Sander Races

OVER 600 MEMBERS

That Gov. E. N. Foss of Massachusetts will continue the custom adopted by his predecessors of donating a cup for the international sander class races which are to be held by German and American yachtsmen off Marblehead next summer under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club was assured today following the announcement to this effect made at the annual meeting of that club at the Algonquin Club Tuesday evening.

This meeting was a pronounced success and members of the club are looking forward to the coming season with much interest. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

Commodore, Robert Treat Paine 2d; vice-commodore, Herbert M. Sears; rear commodore, C. H. W. Foster; secretary, Henry Taggard; treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson; members of council at large, George A. Goddard, Frank B. McQuesten; regatta committee, Louis M. Clark, Henry A. Frothingham, William B. Stearns, Frederick M. Hoyt, Henry A. Mors; committee on admission, Arthur Adams, Charles P. Curtis, Augustus Hemenway, Jr., Robert Saltonstall, the secretary, ex-officio; house committee, B. Devereux Barker, Parkman Dexter, Stephen W. Sleeper, Thomas G. Frothingham, Paul D. Rust.

The most important change was in the position of rear commodore, C. H. W. Foster taking the place of F. M. Whitehouse, thus making all the officers prominent and active racing men. Louis M. Clark becomes chairman of the regatta committee in place of Stephen W. Sleeper.

Secretary Taggard reported that the organization had 673 members and that the fleet enrolls 345 yachts as follows: Schooners, 59; sloops and yawls, 58; steamers, 40; launches, 68; sailboats under 30 feet waterline, 120.

The rules as drawn up by the Atlantic coast conference in reference to racing were discussed. No action was taken, pending a decision of the New York Yacht Club.

JACKSON CONTRACT RECEIVED

George C. Jackson, outfielder for the Boston Nationals, sent in his signed contract for 1913 from Bloom, Tex., Tuesday. He announced that he would go to Hot Springs Feb. 16 and would report to the club March 7, or earlier if requested.

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MELROSE PARK WORK SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN THE PAST YEAR

Preliminary Part Is Well Under Way in Project of Developing the Land in Ell Pond Vicinity

EXPERT TELLS PLAN

CONSIDERABLE progress by Melrose in street and park development the past year is shown in the third annual report of that city's board of park commissioners, just submitted to the mayor and the board of aldermen, special emphasis being laid upon what has been accomplished in the territory about Ell pond, work that largely centered the efforts of the commission.

The appropriation of \$12,000 was made so late that only preliminary operations could be carried on last year, the plans submitted by Harlan P. Kelsey of Salem, Mass., being adopted and work started. Division of the appropriation was made so that \$7000 was devoted to acquiring and grading land on and near Tremont street and \$5000 to the development of Ell Pond park. The board of park commissioners acquired from the Boardman estate approximately 2 1/2 acres, at a cost of \$2000, and from R. J. Munn, trustee, approximately 1 1/2 acres, at a cost of \$1500. The land acquired has been surveyed and laid out in accordance with the plans submitted in the first annual report of the board, providing for a baseball field at the north end of the tract. The work in Ell Pond park and vicinity has been in charge of Engineer Edward F. Fitzgerald.

Letters Exchanged

In respect to the Ell Pond park development project the board shows a total appropriation of \$14,000 and expenditures of \$13,304.35. In a communication to Clarence T. Fernald, chairman of the park commission, John C. F. Slayton points out that in the acquiring of certain buildings much credit should go to Mrs. Hannah E. Benson and Mrs. Grace F. Fernald for their public interest in being willing to part with their respective properties on terms looked upon as very reasonable.

Replying to Mr. Slayton's letter Chairman Fernald wrote that "it was unanimously voted that an expression of appreciation be extended to you for your public-spirited action in this most important matter bearing upon the future development of the city."

The board of park commissioners of Melrose consists of the following: Clarence T. Fernald, chairman, Addison L. Winship, George J. Foster and Robert A. Perkins.

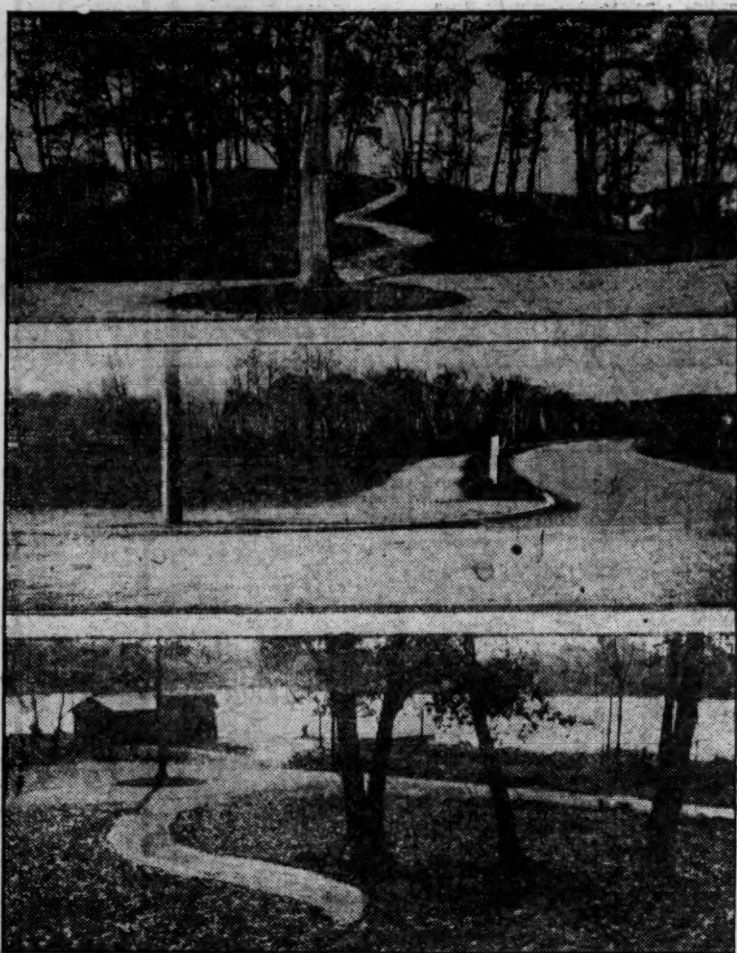
School gardens recently have engaged the attention of the commission. The Melrose Woman's Club has voted to petition the board for the use of land in Ell Pond park to be used by the club for a school garden. Mrs. Julian C. Woodman was the moving factor for that purpose and the park commission showed its cooperative interest by voting that Mrs. Woodman be made superintendent of the school gardens for this year.

Landscape Expert's Plans

Harlan P. Kelsey, the landscape expert who has furnished the plans for the Ell Pond park development, writes about the enterprise as follows:

"The motive for planning Ell Pond

SCENES ABOUT ELL POND PARK



Part of Lynn-Fells boulevard appears in center, while other views afford glimpses of work done along shore

park was determined by curious conditions which will give to this park character and distinction quite unusual and so far as we know unduplicated anywhere. Excepting the little hill in the approximate center the land is made by nature's filling in of Ell pond itself. This filling consists of almost entirely vegetable matter of a peaty nature, and as the filling encroached on the water area large bushes and trees took possession and formed a matter which has become quite firm for park purposes of special kind.

"Practically a large part of the surface of Ell Pond park has detached from the mainland; therefore, to all intents and purposes a floating island, for the soft peat and muck underneath extends in some places to a depth of 40 feet.

"In working out the grounds it seemed under the circumstances that a lagoon park was the best solution; therefore a system of lagoons was provided, the excavated material to be used in making the surface of the swampy land not available for park growth. These lagoons will provide a safe and extremely interesting place for boating, and it is proposed to have a special display of water lilies, iris and other water plants in the lagoons and on the shores. Therefore a system of paths has been worked out that will make all parts of the park available and with interesting bridges thrown across the lagoons. 'Corduroy' construction was found necessary, owing to the unstable condition of the boggy ground. This consists in laying brush

longitudinal with the path and covering this brush with small timbers; on this, ashes and other material is dumped, forming a hard and perfectly safe roadway. By developing along these special lines an extremely beautiful park will certainly result and at comparatively little cost of construction.

Boathouse and Pavilion

"The boathouse and pavilion is so located that municipal concerns could not only be enjoyed from the water at Ell pond and from the park itself, but on the opposite shores in the center of the city itself.

"Part of the athletic field and the tennis court have the same unused subsoil conditions, making it necessary to use special filling, but for the largest part the city ashes and other dumpage has been used, making a foundation for the tennis court and part of the athletic field.

"It is readily seen that plants which thrive under wet conditions the year round must be largely used. The planting list is largely made up of willows, maples, birch, pepper-bush, azaleas and other plants that do well in moist locations. Willows and water-loving shrubs will be used entirely along the shore line to strengthen it and provide a matting which nature will weave with the roots under the pathways.

"The plan for removing certain buildings on the opposite side of the pond on Main street would seem to be almost imperative and vastly improve the out-

look from the center of the city across the pond to the park itself, and also make the views from the shores of the park much more pleasing. With the skating in winter and boating and other sports in summer it would seem that Ell Pond Park will be unusually fitted to really be what a park should be to the people; a park for use every day in the year. A naturalistic treatment is given both in the design and in the planting plans and native hardy material will be used almost exclusively.

Bathing Pool

"The new bathing pool to be excavated will supply a sandy, safe bottom and the location selected is the only one where these conditions may be had at reasonable expense; the bathhouse itself, to be screened by shrubs and trees, is to be of easy access from all parts of the park and a direct path from the athletic field across the Lynn-Fells park; it will make it available for those enjoying games. The dominating landscape features are of course Ell pond itself and the remarkable little hill in the center of the park, on which it is proposed to erect a shelter.

"By special construction made necessary by the semi-liquid roads of subsoil, the children's playground will certainly be provided with proper equipment.

"The shore-line path, which is already partly completed, will make an extremely interesting walk, providing for 100 different visitors to the pond and also to the park beyond, and the rustic bridge proposed will not be one of the least interesting features in the landscape.

"The point to be emphasized is the fact of the completeness of the park for the use to which a park may usually be put; the fact of its being a lagoon park, the extraordinary surface of the land, which is practically a carpet woven by the roots of the trees, grasses and shrubs and sustained entirely by the water pressure underneath, and the wonderful water effect, from a floral standpoint, that can be had in the lagoons; the fact that by accepting the situation and using the excavated material for filling, the project can be carried out at remarkably low cost. Without question it is a unique proposition and when carried out and completed will make one of the most interesting parks in America."

CHICAGO ROAD TO SPEND \$400,000 NEAR RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis.—Four hundred thousand dollars will be expended by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in the purchase of 280 acres of land, construction of round house and the building of switching yards midway between Racine and Kenosha. Options have been obtained on nearly all the land, and attorneys and real estate men are now examining the titles to the property and, if correct, the purchase money will be paid.

The land the railroad company is purchasing lies between Berryville station on the north and Pike Creek on the south. As soon as all deals are completed work on the construction of a round house, containing stalls for 12 locomotives and a repair shop will begin. As soon as the new switching yards are completed the railroad company will cease to do any great amount of switching in either Kenosha or Racine. All cars loaded in the two cities will be taken to the new switching yards where trains will be made up and car load shipments for the two cities will be taken from the yards and placed on track in the cities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The country has a right to be proud of the fine showing which the first few days of the parcel post make. Both people and postoffice have shown their readiness for the experiment, and the work of both promises that nothing as far as they are concerned stands between them and success.

If this be not attained as fully as is desired it will come from the faults of the zone system as trial may reveal them, for certainly nothing has appeared either in the popular use or the official administration that is not up to the mark; unless we except the ludicrous mistakes which have been made in using the wrong stamps and in forgetting that fourth class matter no longer exists. The result has been to clog the offices with non-mailable matter, and it is thought that to expedite it it may be necessary to allow this matter to be mailed with an explanation that parcel post stamps only will hereafter carry parcels. We suppose it has been with other offices as it has with our local one, that the enormous demands made by the new system have been met without apparent strain, and that there is smooth working throughout. There can be no question, we should say, from any impartial observation of results so far, that the whole system is going to prove to be a success. The public will soon get better acquainted with the rules and our national heedlessness of character will be instructed by circumstances. But we must not expect too high a per cent of perfection here. There are always some people that do not stamp letters at all, that address them wrongly, that do not address them at all, and so on through a list of mistakes that show the level of human fallibility. There will doubtless be the same averages in the parcel post and this is not at all to be charged to the system. But there are doubtless shortcomings which steady use will reveal, and this is the best way. When we shall have tried the system thoroughly we shall know wherein, if anywhere, we need to better it. One thing seems easy to predict: The people will never consent to be deprived of the parcel post. They have been crying loudly for it since the days of General Harrison's administration, and they had talked about it before. At last they have it and they will hold it. We cannot regret that it has taken thus long to bring it to pass. It were better in this and every case that a nation should "make haste slowly." We are the better, not the worse, for considering long and patiently and acting with caution.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—More than \$10,000,000 was added to the banking capital of the 10 southern states in 1912, and of this increase Virginia furnished \$2,450,000, one fifth of the total, twice as much as the average and more than any other of the 10 states. Of this amount of new capital about half was invested in Richmond. Scarcely any figures indicating commercial progress are published that Virginia is not shown well up to the front. In this work all Virginia shares. From the Tennessee line to Norfolk the state is prospering. Figures for 1912 showed a wonderful increase in capital invested in all enterprises; they showed increases in population in most cities; they showed new public buildings; an increase in the number of homes built; they showed increase in land values, in the amount and value of crops garnered; they showed progress and prosperity in every direction. Even the figures of the Russell Sage foundation, which placed the South in no enviable light as regards education, showed Virginia well in the lead of all other southern states, and told of progress within past years. . . . The industrial supremacy of the South is no dream. Within a few years the South will hold the place in business and in industry that it once held in politics, and in the latter it is rapidly assuming its old "before the war" position.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The movement to secure an agricultural experiment station in southern California is of utmost importance to the whole state and should commend itself to every citizen of the state. There is no great legitimate industry in the state but contributes to the welfare of every part of the state and to every class of its citizens. The horticultural and agricultural interests of southern California have assumed such importance as to demand active support from the state as a whole. The citrus industry particularly has reached a point of advancement that easily makes it the leading attraction and advertising medium of the state. No other industry of California is so great in volume, so unique and so differentiates her from sister states and offers the prospective investor and home builder equal promise of reward and contentment. The experiment station will pay for itself. This is a subject of state-wide interest and should be considered as such.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The national corn exposition will be held this year in Columbia from Jan. 27 to Feb. 8. That it comes from the great corn states of the West to South Carolina is remarkable, and is due in part to the achievement of South Carolina corn growers, who hold the world's record for production of corn per acre and to the enthusiasm and enterprise of South Carolinians in guaranteeing the expenses of the exposition and providing special buildings for it.

CAPT. ROSTON TO GET CROSS WASHINGTON—Capt. Arthur H. Roston, who commanded the Carpathia which rescued survivors of the Titanic, has been awarded the American Cross of Honor. It will be presented March 1 by James Bryce, the British ambassador, the same day President Taft will present the medal awarded by Congress to Capt. Roston.

WOMEN START RECALL SAN FRANCISCO—The first petition for the recall of a California judge has been started by the members of the Oceanside Women's Club, who resent Police Judge Charles L. Weller's reduction of bail in a specific case.

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Provided the very finest quality of merchandise is offered, the results of a sale will be measured only by the quantity of goods in it, that is, if you have the ambition to hold a large sale you must have the ambition to buy a large quantity of goods, and if you wish an immediate return the PRICE MUST BE AN INDUCEMENT ALSO.

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Cross Fox Set	200.00	100.00	Natural Raccoon Sets	30.00	15.00
Black Pony Coats	75.00	37.50	Natural Raccoon Sets	35.00	17.50
Hudson Seal and Ermine Coat	550.00	275.00	Natural Raccoon Sets	60.00	30.00
Hudson Seal Coat	300.00	150.00	Black Fox Muffs	30.00	15.00
Hudson Seal and Chinchilla Squirrel Coat	550.00	275.00	Black Fox Muffs	23.00	12.50
Mole and Ermine Coat	400.00	200.00	Black Fox Muffs	33.00	16.50
Persian Lamb and Ermine Coat	700.00	350.00	Black Lynx Scarf	110.00	55.00
Karakul and Ermine Coat	450.00	225.00	Black Lynx Scarf	150.00	75.00
Hudson Seal and Ermine Coat	600.00	300.00	Blue Fox Set	165.00	82.50
Man's Rat-lined Coat	125.00	62.50	Brown Bear Set	75.00	37.50
Man's Rat-lined Coat	95.00	47.50	Sable Fox Set	35.00	17.50
Man's Rat-lined Coat	150.00	75.00	Pointed Fox Set	125.00	62.50
Women's Mixture fur-lined Coat	95.00	47.50	Pointed Sitka Fox Muff	50.00	25.00
Woman's Fur-lined Evening Coat	125.00	62.50	Blended Cross Fox Sets	55.00	27.50
Woman's Fur-lined Evening Coat	150.00	75.00	Hudson and Silver Seal Set	150.00	75.00
			Mink Scarf	275.00	137.50
			Mink Scarf	190.00	95.00
			Mink Scarf	100.00	50.00
			Mink Muff	27.50	13.75
			Mink Muff	165.00	82.50
			Mink Muff	200.00	100.00

Tremont Street Near West **Chandler & Co.** Tremont Street Near West

ELECTS AND INSTALLS OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield grange elected officers last night, following which the state lecturer, Evan F. Richardson, installed them, as follows: Master, James W. Glover, Jr.; overseer, Lewis E. Carter; lecturer, Miss Barbara Miller; steward, Ernest M. Lawrence; assistant steward, Wallace Boardman; lady assistant steward, Miss Una Bartem; chaplain, Edward A. Frizzell; secretary, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller; gatekeeper, J. Harry Harnden; Ceres, Mrs. Iva L. Glover; Pomona, Miss Evelyn M. Boardman; Flora, Miss Helen M. Kelo.

CORN EXHIBIT IS PLANNED

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The national corn exposition will be held this year in Columbia from Jan. 27 to Feb. 8. That it comes from the great corn states of the West to South Carolina is remarkable, and is due in part to the achievement of South Carolina corn growers, who hold the world's record for production of corn per acre and to the enthusiasm and enterprise of South Carolinians in guaranteeing the expenses of the exposition and providing special buildings for it.

FLORIDA

ONE NIGHT EN ROUTE From Boston and New England Via the

"PALMETTO LIMITED"

A Train of Luxury and Convenience Leaves New York 3:34 P. M. Via

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Route of Train de Luxe "New York and Florida Special"

For complete information about Florida ticket rates, reservations, address J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. A. 248 Washington Street, Boston

HOTEL FOR CHORUS GIRLS IS PROJECT OF MRS. BELMONT

NEW YORK—Plans for a chorus girls hotel, several rooms of which would be furnished by and named for theatrical stars, were discussed yesterday by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who may finance the project, Floren Williams and Gladys Zell, chorus girls, in the Political Equality Society rooms. Although such a hotel is in process of construction, some other building "neither too large for practical purposes nor too small for comfort," to quote Mrs. Belmont, may be leased and renovated as a hotel home. Rates probably would average \$0 to \$12 a week.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. Gay, Fisher, Zenatello, Marjorie, Conductor, Strony. FRIDAY, 8 to 11:15. First Performance in Boston of THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, Gay, Zenatello, Marjorie, Conductor, Ande-Lapet. SAT. 2 to 5:15. HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Clareson, Hinkley, Conductor, Ande-Lapet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Melis, Casavant, Gaudenzi, Rossi, Conductor, Morazzini. SAT. 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Amaden, Leveroni, Zenti, Poiese, Samperi, Marjorie, Conductor, Morazzini.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 8:15 to 5. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50 Jan. 10. Hans Letz and Edward Lankov, soloists. Downtown Office, Stetson's, 102 Boylston. Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19, AT 3:30 Concert by ELENA GERHARDT

The Ideal Singer of Songs, and

VERA BARSTOW Violinist

Popular Prices, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 50c.

JORDAN HALL SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 18, AT 3:30 The Distinguished Deafness

Kitty Cheatham

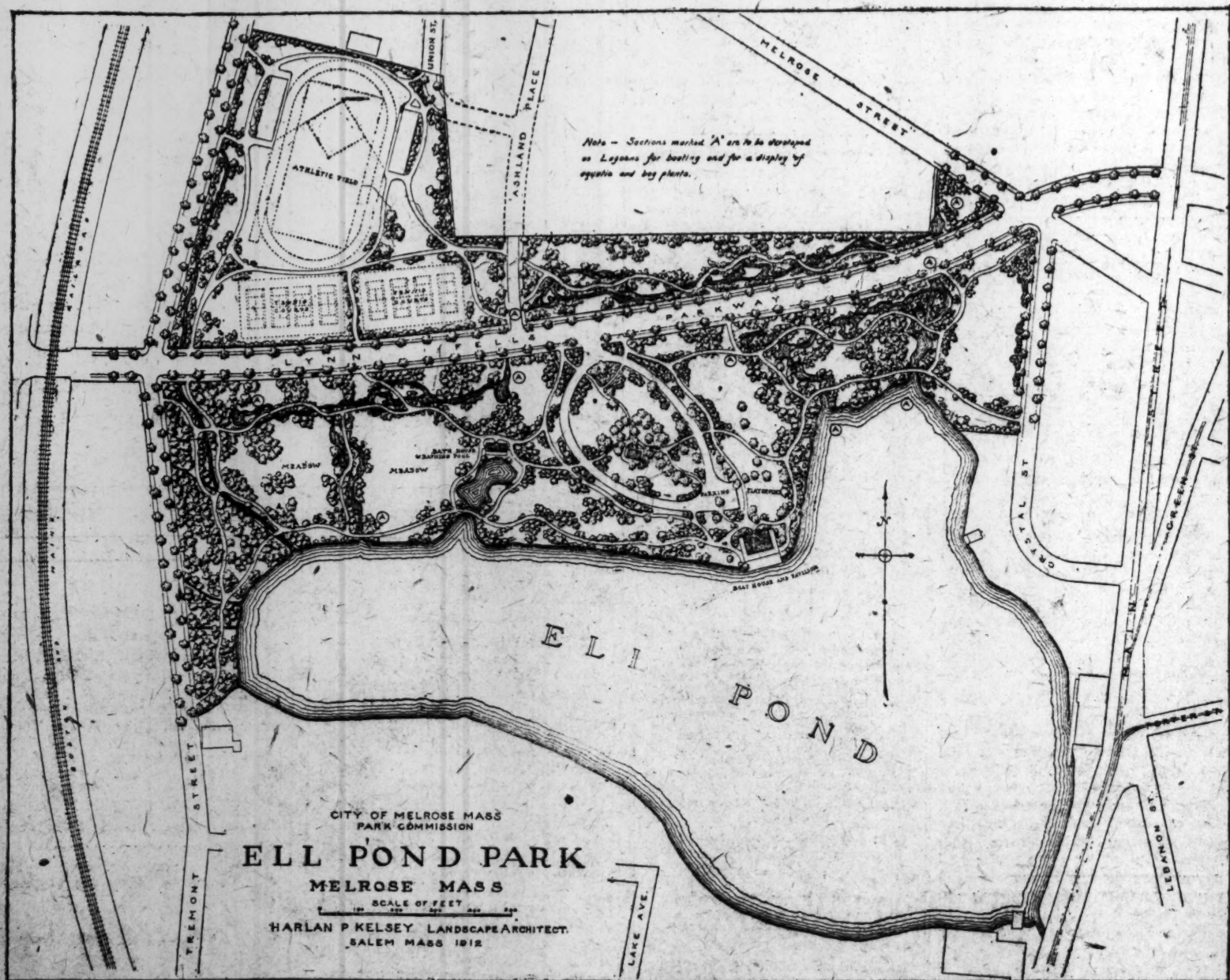
English, French and Negro Songs and Stories Tickets, 1.50, 1.00 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY AT 8:15 SATURDAY MAT. 2:30

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 NOW

PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AS OUTLINED FOR CITY OF MELROSE



Drawing shows lines along which it is expected to beautify territory around body of water in Massachusetts municipality

MEN OF FAR EAST SEE OPPORTUNITY



(Photo by W. W. Swadley, official photographer, San Francisco)

President Charles C. Moore welcoming the Japanese commissioners on the occasion of their selection of a site

NAVAL CONTRIBUTION AND REDISTRIBUTION ISSUES UP IN CANADA

Conservative Confidence in Direct Plan Increased by Popularity Found Among People in Recent Recess

MINORITY LESSENS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Having resumed work Tuesday, the Canadian Parliament faces what is expected to be a busy and eventful session of legislation. The government appears to feel confident that the premier in bringing down his party's naval bill just before the recess has accomplished what was anticipated. The natural tendency of the opposition to work from a more or less political standpoint against any big government proposition, seems not to have been strengthened by the members' recent contact with their constituents throughout the country.

Increased Conservative confidence in the popularity of direct naval contribution, named by Britain, is indicated in a statement by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. This cabinet minister is from the province of Manitoba, which in sentiment, as in geographic position, probably represents the intermediate in Canada. The Hon. Mr. Rogers states that the Conservatives would welcome an election with the naval bill as the issue. If the opposition insisted upon blocking progress with the desire of appealing to the people, the government feels confident that its majority would be even larger than at present after such a precipitated election.

Political interest of the next few weeks will therefore center in the Liberal attitude toward the naval question. It has been reported that the Conservative members have said practically all that they intend to say, having covered the ground thoroughly before the recess; but that the opposition members will all have the opportunity of expressing any views they may feel their duty to put on record.

Safe Channels Sought

As to other matters, there is still the feeling that no alteration of the tariff schedules will be attempted. The government recognizes the present contentedness resulting from good crops and the steady increase of trade. The trade figures have for the first time reached the billion dollar mark. The increase has been steady throughout the whole year. The grain yield increase over that of last season will be over 45,000,000 bushels. The last report shows a total of 139,322,941 bushels recorded, and this is considered incomplete.

The government, therefore, seems to consider other measures than tariff changes to be safer channels for their work as there is not yet any unanimity as to what changes are desirable. One of the measures very important to the agricultural workers will be a revision of the banking act. There is to be an effort to adjust the banking arrangements more to the advantage of the grain growers and ranchers who operate on such a large scale in Canada. Provision is to be made also for a shareholders audit of banking business, which audit now is made by the banks reporting themselves each month to the government.

The finance minister has signified his intention to look into reported deviations from the rules restricting real estate investment by banks, and legal penalty for false or incorrect statements will be applicable where mere negligence is responsible as well as where falsification seems intentional. Extension of circulation is also to be encouraged.

Transportation problems will continue to receive a liberal share of attention. The present government, too, seems to be working definitely towards a comprehensive waterways policy, as well as maintaining the long Canadian record for big railway extensions. One of the important appropriations anticipated will be in connection with the construction of the Georgian bay canal. It has been stated, however, that every feasible waterway project will be looked into, as the movement of the future great grain crops will require every possible outlet. The report regarding the possibility of using Hudson's bay is awaited with interest, as there is belief current that this northern route is too uncertain to warrant building the proposed railway from the prairie wheat centers.

Parcel Post Watched

The parcel post extension in the United States is to be watched by the postal authorities, as the government

considers that if a success, similar action in Canada will be warranted. Although the Canadian population is much smaller than that of the United States, there is a very large carrying trade necessary owing to the fact that the newer provinces are very dissimilar in production from the older ones, and also because of the wide variance of production between seacoast provinces and inland provinces. The government therefore realizes that an extended parcel post system would be exceedingly popular if it can be financed.

A redistribution measure may be brought forward this session. There are evidences that Canada is awake to the necessity of achieving something more nearly approaching a just proportional representation. It is noticed that the present distribution of votes is tending more and more to the elimination of minority representatives. This is seen in the provincial legislatures as well as in the federal Parliament. The great majority on the government side in the various legislatures does not really represent an equal party majority in the country at large.

It is probable that on this question the duration of the session depends. If the Liberals allow the naval bill to be expeditiously disposed of, a great deal of discussion will be forthcoming as soon as redistribution is touched.

Bill to Abolish Titles

A bill for the abolition of certain titles in Canada and for discouraging the bestowal of others is placed on the order paper for introduction today in Parliament by J. H. Burnham. Mr. Burnham would do away with conferring the title of "honorable" on cabinet ministers and others, and dispense with the practice by the cabinet of recommending Canadians for royal recurrent and New Year's honors by the crown.

Mr. Burnham said that it was not his purpose to interfere with the prerogatives of the crown, but to discourage giving titles in Canada so far as it attaches to public office.

"Canada is a democratic country," he said. "Titles tend to create class distinctions, which are most undesirable."

COMMISSION TO TAKE UP SUBJECT OF NEED OF DISPOSAL PLANTS

WASHINGTON—Among questions to come before the international joint commission composed of three Americans and three Canadians at its meeting to be held in Detroit Feb. 17 are those affecting the large cities along the Great lakes, particularly Buffalo and Detroit regarding the possibility of their having to erect sewage disposal plants and reorganize their sewer systems, at the cost of millions of dollars. It is also possible that the owners of steamboats plying the Great lakes will be required to dispose of the sewage and garbage of those boats on land.

The commission has jurisdiction over all boundary waters between the two countries and is charged with settling all disputes, with reference to them. Both governments have asked the commission to take up the question of the pollution of the waters of the Great lakes and the rivers connecting them, and already a commission is at work on recommendations as to the scope of an investigation, which, it is planned, will be made during the present year.

The steamboat population of the Great lakes is 17,000,000; that is, that many people make long or short trips on the lakes every season. All sewage and garbage from the lake boats is now dumped into the lakes. Likewise, all Great lakes cities drain their sewage into the lakes, or into the rivers connecting them. The result, it is asserted unofficially, is that the waters of the Great lakes are rapidly becoming unfit for use, and that this is particularly true of the Detroit, Niagara and the St. Lawrence rivers.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS DWINDLE

WASHINGTON—Although complete figures for an extended period are not yet available, preliminary tables compiled at the office of the adjutant-general of the army indicate a falling off in enlistments and reenlistments of recruits under the new law which lengthens the term of service. Under the present law recruits are enlisted for seven years, of which four years are to be spent with the colors and the remaining three years in reserve.

SPECIAL AGENT TEST POSTED

Examination for the position of special agent (male) in the state bureau of statistics will be held on Feb. 6, announces the Massachusetts civil service commission. Applicants should have had practical experience in the collection and correlation of statistical data. The position offers a salary of \$1200.

PANAMA EXPOSITION NOW BEING MOLDED BY ITS PRESIDENT

People of San Francisco and California Know the Public Record Won in the Past by Charles C. Moore

IDEAL EXPRESSED

SAN FRANCISCO—The choice of Charles C. Moore as president of the Panama-Pacific exposition by San Francisco is a tribute to his special qualities and to an ability recognized as sufficient to carry to success an immense undertaking, writes Hamilton Wright in an appreciative sketch. It is known that Mr. Moore would have preferred to assume some less conspicuous position where he could still render great public service but his fellow directors won his consent after more than one year's importunity.

Mr. Moore is serving without salary for 16 to 18 hours each day. He meets every distinguished visitor that comes to San Francisco, takes part in the incessant ceremonial that will last until the end of 1915, and yet keeps close to the business end of the undertaking.

The exposition president's ideals have helped to shape the character of the exposition, and largely interpreted its purpose. Through him one may learn the splendid scale upon which California is preparing to carry out the task entrusted to it by the nation.

Business Career Is Success

Mr. Moore was born in Ohio but came early to California. While still a boy he served an apprenticeship in engineering at a college in Benicia, Cal. His first work was in the San Francisco Tool Works. In addition to an analytical mind, a natural bent toward engineering and continuing energy, he showed that he possessed great business ability. In time he bought out the concern and thenceforward he extended the field of his operations, opening offices at Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and New York.

The company of which Mr. Moore is president built some of the biggest power plants in the West.

Up to the time of the fire Mr. Moore had been occupied with his business affairs, but afterward, like many other San Francisco business men, he devoted a great portion of his time to upbuilding the community. He induced a number of prominent San Franciscans to visit Nevada, and Nevada business men pledged their good will and all the trade that they could give to San Francisco.

Chamber Feels Influence

When Mr. Moore became president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce he organized excursions of San Francisco business men throughout the State. The influence of the Chamber of Commerce expanded rapidly, and in recognition his fellow directors on one occasion made up a purse of \$500 to purchase a token of their regard. When the president heard of this he advised that the money be used to purchase a relief map of the Panama canal; and so the Chamber of Commerce obtained a lasting memorial as the result of one of its pleasant and profitable journeys.

Mr. Moore's most conspicuous public service before he became president of the exposition was in behalf of the Portola festival, held in 1909 to celebrate the rebuilding of San Francisco. San Francisco in the three years had made a great record in rebuilding. He volunteered to try to induce different nations to send battleships to participate in maneuvers.

First he visited Washington, but the United States government hesitated to recommend the invitations to the European powers. In Europe Mr. Moore found himself almost confronted by objections. There was, however, a favoring element; this was the interest of the world in San Francisco and the admiration felt for the city struggling to overcome its difficulties.

He Wins Warships

In London Ambassador Reid had frankly confessed the case was hopeless, but Mr. Moore persisted and finally English firms represented in California came to his assistance. Britain sent three warships; Holland, Spain and Italy were represented, as were Japan, Chili, Brazil, and other nations. The success of the celebration was unprecedented upon the Pacific coast, and 250,000 people visited San Francisco.

In Europe one of the means Mr. Moore took to call attention to San Francisco and the Portola festival was the press, and here Mrs. Moore was an invaluable ally.

Day after day his associates have found in Mr. Moore a man of unwearied good humor and enthusiasm. On more than 20 occasions he has welcomed the governors and delegations from different states.

Near Santa Cruz Mr. Moore has a beautiful estate and in his yacht he has cruised far and wide along the coast and up the beautiful rivers that open into San Francisco bay. President Moore has in view the presence of royal yachts at San Francisco during the exposition.

POLICE FORCE INSPECTED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Hickey, City Marshal James Morey and Aldermen Creeden and Burbank of the police committee are inspecting the police force at the Central police station today. The new mayor and marshal will address all the officers and inspectors who are appointed.

UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED



(Photo by W. W. Swadley, official photographer, San Francisco)

Secretary Knox and Mr. Moore at site-selecting exercises in connection with the exposition

SCHOOL FOR PUPILS WHO DISLIKE SCHOOL IS HELD

WASHINGTON—There is a school for discontented school children in Kansas City, Mo., according to information received at the United States bureau of education. The Lathrop Industrial school has been organized to educate children over 14 years of age who have reached the fifth grade and find the work of the regular school distasteful.

The school proceeds on the theory that in many cases the distaste of these children for school is due to the fact that ordinary studies are not adapted to their needs. Such pupils frequently appear "backward" when in reality all they need is a different form of educational activity. Lathrop school gives them what is known as "provocational" training. Courses in bench work, printing, carpentry and shop electricity are provided for the boys; cooking, sewing, millinery and embroidery for the girls. Classes in plumbing, bricklaying and concrete work will be formed as soon as the demand warrants.

The academic branches are also taught, but in close relation to the industrial subjects. Arithmetic concerns the problems of the shop. English consists of practical instruction in necessary business forms; no attempt is made to teach technical grammar. Geography and history are taught from the commercial standpoint, and local government is an important subject.

The course is three years. During the first two the teacher directs the choice of the pupils, but the last year each boy is allowed to select his work.

COOPERATION NEED OF MODERN BUSINESS SAYS E. A. FILENE

Changes Which Trade of Today Has Developed Among Men and Methods Are Detailed—Broader Outlook

CREDIT MEN ELECT

Convinced that it is possible for business interests so to organize their work that the basis of a man's credit would be a clear moral and business record and business efficiency, Edward A. Filene emphasized the need of cooperation and broadening the views of business men, at a meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association in Young's hotel last night. His topic was "The Opportunity of Credit Men in the Development of the Country and its Commerce." Among the other speakers were Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and William N. Swain, a Boston attorney.

In his address Mr. Filene said the people of this country were passing through a transition stage of development which would result in definite and important changes and which would greatly affect business. He said that it is possible by study to foretell at least the general direction which these changes will follow and maintained that such a study cannot but be beneficial to business men.

He said that in the United States we had been working out the solution of problems of equal opportunities and efficient government. We had given the vote to any citizen, with the exception of a negligible number. This meant that owners of small businesses and the great mass of employees, who outnumber the large employers about 10 to 1, had the balance of power, and that no conditions inimical to their interests could remain stable. Now he believed that business men nowadays could meet any conditions if they were fairly stable, and so he thought that it was important if we were to get the greatest possible development of our commercial possibilities, that the demands of this rapidly increasing class should be satisfied.

"In the last 25 years," he said, "our great industrial development has been accompanied by many important inventions and by tremendous advancement. But the opportunities to apply these aids to business and commercial life in general have been more prevalent than the right type of men to develop them. This has led to a concentration of power among a class of very efficient men, who under pressure for results, have not greatly concerned themselves with the means by which they obtained them.

"Now with all the other changes there have grown up three distinct types of men. First, there are the preachers and prophets—men who think that their main duty lies in emphasizing and preaching an abstract principle of right, however impossible it be of immediate adoption as a whole by the masses.

"Second, there are the conservative men who believe that there is no promised land; that the only roads which are safe roads are the old roads, and that new roads and new lands are dangerous.

"Finally, there is the third group, the opportunists or progressives, who have caught glimpses of the promised land, but who recognize the limitations of the great army of men as compared with a few men. They hold themselves responsible for a reasonable progress to-

ward their ideals, yet know that there can be no real progress except in the company of the great army of their fellowmen, and therefore they seek no progress except in that company or as it helps them.

"The successful business man uses credit and is in many ways properly dependent upon credit. A man cannot invest capital and employ labor; cannot establish and expand a business unless he knows that when he needs credit he will be able to get it.

"Now, I believe that it is possible for us to step out of our greenhouses, and having acquired a wider outlook, to so organize our work that the basis of a man's credit will be a clear moral and business record, and business efficiency.

"Let us get together for the good of business—the country's business. It is facts that are needed. Let us get out, into the open, and know all kinds of men. In that way we shall get such a knowledge of those men and of the things that they are doing, that a restricted system of credit will be outgrown as naturally as the restricted environment, and business will benefit—the whole country will benefit—by our real understanding of our fellow men."

Dr. Dyer talked on "The Business Man's Interest and Influence in Public Education" and declared "the inefficiency of the boy of today, just starting to work, is directly caused by the absence of chores and home work, supervised by his parents, which gave him character and taught him industriousness years ago."

"The father is not home enough," he said, "and the boy is left to do practically as he pleases, and too much is left to the schools in the training of the boy, in character and industry. And when you take into consideration the fact that the boy who goes to work at the age of 15 years has in all that time been under the supervision of the teacher only 352 whole days, you can readily see the cause of the boy's inefficiency or lack of industry.

"I advise that the employers cooperate with the schools to give the boys the knowledge when they are hungry for it, by making concessions of time to the young employees for educational purposes."

William N. Swain spoke on the cooperative bank system.

George C. Morton, president of the organization, told of the progress it had made last year.

The following directors were elected—To serve until January, 1915: John R. Ainsley, Austin H. Decatur, Carl Dreyfus, Charles Fletcher, Henry H. Greene, Frank C. Hatch, John J. Hennessey, Fred L. Howard, Harry H. Humphrey, William M. Morgan, George C. Morton, Harry N. Milliken, Henry W. Patterson, Arthur P. Stone, Milton S. Thompson and William Q. Wales; to serve until January, 1914: Lewis B. Noyes, George A. Ricker, Harry N. Milliken was elected treasurer and Herbert A. Whiting clerk.

POPULAR RECEPTION PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—President-elect Wilson's inauguration, in the opinion of Secretary of the Interior Fisher, expressed Tuesday, should be celebrated by a "popular reception in the rotunda of the national Capitol, to which there should be no charge whatever for admission," instead of by an inaugural reception as in the past, with accompanying concert and supper, in the Pension building, to which admission is charged.

MONTANA MAY GET NEW LINE

LIBBY, Mont.—E. L. Higgins, a locating engineer for the Great Northern railway, arrived in the city recently after having traveled over the old survey of the Libby cut-off between Libby and Kalispell. It is understood that the building of the Libby cut-off is a part of a big plan that the Great Northern has under way, to build a new line across the state from one end to the other.

U. S. ARMY AVIATION ADVANCEMENT URGED

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief officer of the signal corps, deprecates the fact that the year 1912 has shown no advancement in aviation in the United States army except that of the individual efforts of the aviators themselves and other officials directly interested in the advancement of this new arm of the nation's offense and defense. "It is time some real enthusiasm should be shown in Congress," declares the veteran officer, who retires from the service Feb. 13. "We practically are standing still in this great problem while France, England, Germany, Russia, Japan and most of the larger foreign nations are making wonderful strides," he continued.

According to General Allen, the United States army has but 14 biplanes ready for instant use and only 14 officers capable of flying, while practically every foreign nation completely and overwhelmingly outclasses this country in the size of its aerial fleet.

Individual efforts of the aviators were directed mainly during the past 12 months to the perfection of wireless telegraphy from flying aeroplanes. Splendid success was met with, messages being flashed as far as 15 miles from biplanes moving as fast as 80 miles an hour. The aviators were also successful in directing the fire of the artillery at Ft. Riley, Kan., at a

COMPETITIVE SYSTEM FOR HIGHER OFFICIALS OF CITIES IS URGED

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, president of the National Municipal League, and former United States civil service commissioner, urged the competitive system for selecting higher city officials at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club last night at Young's hotel. He based his plea on the results already achieved in the federal service and argued for a still wider application of the method now used in Germany, where the mayor and department heads are trained experts, selected only for their experience and efficiency.

James P. Monroe, vice-president of the club, who introduced the speaker, said that the Germans secured as their local administrators "not the men who were eager to hold office but the men whom they were eager to get into office."

Mr. Foulke regarded commission government, already adopted in 200 American cities, as an advance over the old methods of administration, but was not prepared to describe it as the ultimate form, since he believed in separating the counseling functions from the administrative functions.

These officers were chosen: President, Carol W. Doten; vice-presidents, Charles Francis Adams, Moorfield Storey, Charles W. Eliot, James J. Myers, Charles S. Hamlin, Charles R. Codman, Samuel Y. Nash, James P. Monroe, Frederick P. Fish, Henry W. Lane; secretary and treasurer, Arthur J. Wellington; executive committee, for three years, James I. Ayer, Ingersoll Bowditch, Seth K. Humphrey.

HARVARD CLUB TO BE INCORPORATED

Change from a voluntary association to a corporation is expected to be effected today at the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Boston to be held at the Exchange Club. This is made necessary by the erection of the new clubhouse at Massachusetts and Commonwealth avenues. The club was organized in March, 1908, with a membership of 22.

Major Henry L. Higginson '55, has been nominated for president of the Harvard Club of Boston, Inc. All the members of the original organization are to be transferred to the corporation and the dues are to be increased on a graduated scale, with \$40 a year as the figure fixed for members who have been out of the university for seven years or more.

SALONIKA FEELS CUSTOMS CHAOS

(Special to the Monitor)

SALONIKA—The customs at Salonika are in a state of chaos. Goods of Greek origin or reforwarded from Greece are exempt from all duty, but other European merchandise is still dutiable to the extent of 11 per cent ad valorem. Bulgarian imports are admitted free whilst exports from Salonika into Bulgarian territory pay 11 per cent. Reports are to hand from Gjevgheli on the Uskub railway, about 50 miles to the north of Salonika, that a customs barrier has been established there and that all goods coming south are taxed in accordance with the Serbian tariff.

MORE COAL MINED IN SOUTH

RICHMOND, Va.—Of the 550,000,000 short tons of coal mined in the United States in 1911, nearly 50,000,000 more tons than the quantity mined in 1910, a record-breaking year, about 181,000,000 tons, or about 24 per cent, of the total was mined in the South.

ACTING POLICE CAPTAIN NAMED

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Hurley yesterday afternoon appointed Police Sergt. John J. Carr as acting captain in place of Inspector Edwin W. Dennis, who has been occupying the position for over a year.

hidden target, from machines while at altitudes of 2000 feet or more by using the wireless.

Be a Wise Woman!

DON'T take "something just as good as the Nemo"—there isn't any such thing!



LASTICURVE-BACK SELF-REDUCING

No. 322—low bust \$3.00
No. 324—medium \$3.00

DEAR MADAM: Here's the longest VERY COMFORTABLE corset ever sold for so little.

The picture above tells what it will do for you.

Those elastic gores carry the skirt several inches below the back steels.

When you stand, you have extreme figure-reduction, and an "in-curve" that keeps the corset-edge from showing through.

When you sit down, the gores expand; you have plenty of room—and comfort.

Of course, corsets could be made with gores of ordinary elastic; but how long would they last?

These gores are of Nemo Lastikops Cloth—the newest Nemo elastic fabric, and are guaranteed to retain their elasticity until the corset is worn out.

This corset gives abdominal support for all medium or stout figures.

Be a Wise Woman!

Attend the Nemo Introductory Sale now in progress Everywhere! KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York (C)

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART BLOUSE, EASY TO MAKE

Design pretty for all the washable silks

THIS illustration shows one of the most attractive blouses the season has produced. It combines a number of the smartest features and at the same time is easy to make. The long shoulder line, the broad collar, the vest and the lace frills are all fashionable. If the cuffs for the long sleeves are not liked, they can be omitted or the sleeves can be finished at the elbow with cuffs.

The small front view gives a pretty way of scalloping the edges when the frills are omitted.

In the large front view the blouse is made of white charmeuse with vest, collar and cuffs of brocaded satin and frills of lace. Crepe de chine, China silk and all the soft, washable silks seem especially pretty for this design.

The design is equally well suited to the costume and to the odd waist to be worn with the tailored suit, and it is adapted to small women as well as young girls.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of lace 9 inches wide for the frills and 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and vest.

The pattern of the blouse (7704) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



GLASS PLATES

BRASS DONE OVER

Old brass beds, cribs, tables and brass trimmings on enamel beds can be done over, and when properly done will last 10 or 12 years longer, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Never touch a brass bed with anything but a dry piece of chamomise and use this two or three times a week—no moisture of any kind.

ART OF ARRANGING FLOWERS

Rules laid down by the Japanese school

IT matters little to the woman who has some knowledge of Japanese flower arrangement that at this season of the year flowers cost a great deal of money. She will be satisfied with three or five or seven flower sprays. Many women are taking lessons in artistic flower arrangement (of the Japanese order) from those who have spent years acquiring the art.

The little lead or glass flower holders which go in the bottom of vases and bowls and hold the flower stems upright may be bought in many of the shops, and any woman with an eye for good lines and a little study of Japanese prints can make very acceptable "arrangements."

There are a few rules laid down by the Japanese school which ought to be considered by any one who attempts simple compositions.

The principle on which the art is based is a representation of natural floral growth. The manner in which the arrangement springs from the surface of the water should at once indicate the way the flower grows in the soil. The composition must, therefore, never be weak at the base.

Absence of symmetry or equal sidedness is also to be sought for. The Japanese arrangements are always of odd numbers of flowers or branches, and the Japanese obtain balance by more subtle means than a symmetrical arrangement.

The lines of a flower scheme should never be parallel, especially if they are of the same length. Each stem should have its own distinct line, and these lines should never visually intersect one another to form angles or recross to form looped openings. The Japanese consider it a fault, too, to allow drooped branches on both sides of a composition, says a New York Tribune contributor.

It is not necessary to have flowers for an arrangement; leaves and branches

may be treated artistically, as any one knows who has seen Japanese screens and prints. In fact, these leaf and branch arrangements are very appropriate in the fall and winter, for another of the Japanese principles is that the composition should reflect the spirit of the season. In the spring they should denote vitality; in the summer fullness; in the autumn they should be sparse; and in winter simulate the dreariness of the outdoor flower world.

The tools necessary are simple; one can get along with a pair of scissors and the flower bowl or vase and one little flower holder. For elaborate arrangement add little fasteners in the shape of bronze crabs and tortoiseshells may be used. A forked twig is convenient to use in a tall, broad mouthed vessel, as by means of it three or five sprays may be separated and arranged gracefully. It may be necessary to do a great deal of bending and clipping before the arrangement is complete, and a thoughtful composition will always take time.

The Japanese surround "ike-bana," as they call the art, with a great deal of ceremony, and professors of it have a definite social rank. The art is followed to a great extent by members of the nobility and philosophers. It is considered a fine art, and it is believed to confer upon its devotees self-denial, gentleness and forgetfulness of cares.

The rules of the art are extensive, and every leaf of an expert's arrangement in its position and relation to the other leaves and flowers has a definite significance. Thus, it is considered weak to have a flower below a leaf.

Each flower has its own meaning and is considered appropriate for some occasions and not for others. The orchid and the iris must not be used together because they are so similar, and land and water plants must not appear in the same composition.

JOYS OF THE FAVORITE ROOM

Sociability controls the atmosphere

MOST houses of the slightest pretension have a favorite room. It need neither be the smartest, the largest nor the best furnished, but is possessed of attractions that are entirely independent of the painter or upholsterer. It may be that its windows look out upon a garden or stretch of lawn that is much beloved, or that from one or more of the windows the finest view to be had from any part of the house is afforded.

Or it may be that the size and shape of the room permit every member of the family, when all the family is gathered there, to be at ease with every other one present—able to see and hear and to be seen and heard. Again, it may happen that every chair in the room was selected individually for its ability to welcome and make comfortable an occupant, so that in time the collection of chairs in the room represents a "selection" from the standpoint of comfort.

Then it often happens that a room is a favorite for some indefinable reason. Naturally every member of the family gravitates to it whether it is at morning, noon or night that there is opportunity to enjoy it.

Sometimes it is a small reception room

that enjoys the distinction; often it is the library; again it may be a sky parlor, big, roomy and inviting. In some houses it is a custom to put one room aside for nondescript uses, and this apartment sometimes proves to be the favorite. It is neither library, dining room nor boudoir, but partakes of the nature of all of them, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

It will have a piano in it, there will be a good number of books in it and there will be a writing table. In the favorite room sociability controls the atmosphere. And that is what, after all, makes the favorite room—its atmosphere.

Oddly enough, it has happened that a room originally set aside for work has become the favorite—a sort of magnet to draw the best and brightest to itself. We may study the art of furnishing as we will, we may build and plan according to the latest moods of artists and architects, and in spite of all our planning some room that we have least considered in our specification draws us to it before we have been in a new house a month, and there we have the favorite room.

TRIED RECIPES

FRINGED CELERY
CLEAN the celery carefully and chill it, then cut into pieces three inches long and slit each end down about three fourths of an inch into fine threads, having them less than one eighth of an inch thick. Keep the pieces in ice water until they are curly, drain them and arrange them carefully in a low glass dish.

SOUFFLE PUDDING
Heat three cups of milk scalding hot and pour over four slightly rounding tablespoons of flour beaten with the yolks of three eggs and a pinch of salt. Beat long and hard, cook five minutes, then add the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs, just folding them in, but not breaking them into a smooth mixture with the other ingredients. Pour into a buttered baking dish; bake in a moderate oven and serve the minute it is taken out. A soufflé must never wait for anything, as it begins to fall as it cools.

CURRIED PEPPER SALAD
Sliced potatoes, shredded red cabbage, shredded green peppers in equal parts, one cupful of quarter-inch strips of cooked cold corned beef, half a chopped onion, one sliced cucumber. Mix with a mayonnaise dressing, season to taste; serve on lettuce leaves.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

RICE MUFFINS
One quart of milk, three beaten eggs, one tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoonful of sugar and two cups of flour, with which sift two rounding teaspoons of baking powder and one scant one of salt. Make into a batter, beat in a cup cold boiled rice; beat well and bake in a hot oven. These are a very good breakfast dish.

TURKEY TIDBITS
Chip fine one cup of the remnants of cold roast turkey, freed from all skin and sinews of bone. If some of the stuffing be left, use one third as much as you have of turkey, otherwise use the same proportion of soft bread crumbs. Moisten the mixture with gravy or hot stock made from the remnants of bones, and add seasoning to taste. A few spoonfuls of tomato or oyster soup may be stewed away in the refrigerator, and if so, this is just the time to utilize them as moisture for the meat and bread. Warm the mixture in a little butter until it has absorbed the butter, then spread it on scallop shells or ramekins. If you have neither of these, make some bread boxes by scooping out the centers from thick slices of bread. Break an egg on the top of each, sprinkle with pepper, salt and a bit of butter, and cook in the oven until the egg is firm.—Mary J. Lincoln.

HAT-PIN HOLDER

A hat-pin holder to stand on the dresser may be made of a cylinder box having circular ends about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, says the New Orleans Picayune. A piece of brocade either silk or cotton is used for covering the outside of the cylinder, while a circle of plain paper is pasted to the bottom.

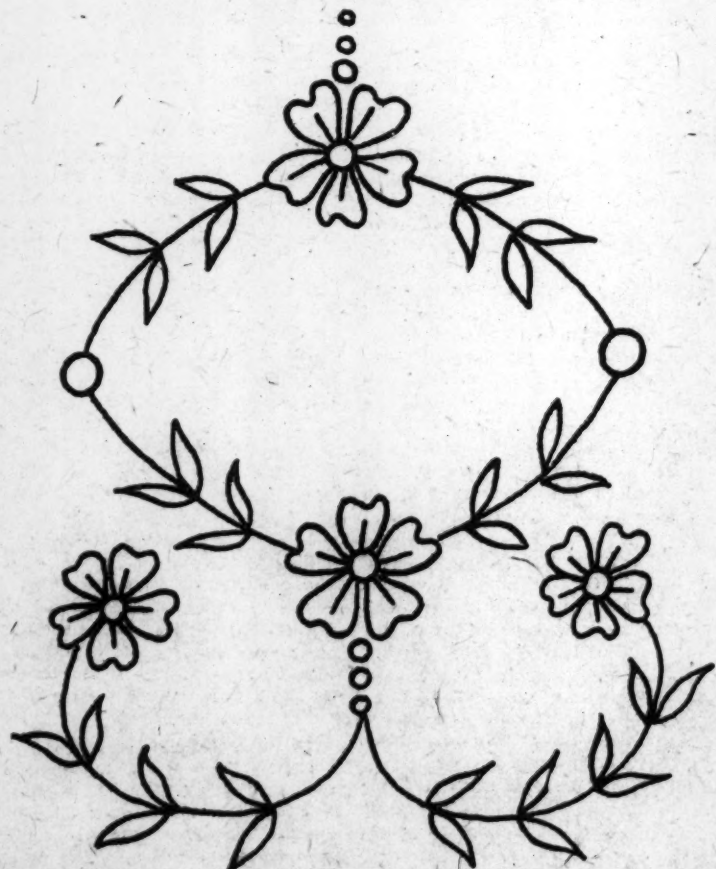
Cover the top with a piece of gold net over colored silk and finish around the top with a gold lace. A picture of an old-time court lady pasted on one side and surrounded by a frame of gold lace pasted to the brocade will make the holder a pretty novelty.

TO KEEP BREAD

Bread should be kept in an earthenware pan, which should have a cover, says the Minneapolis Tribune. This pan ought to be scalded once a week and then carefully dried.

MOTIF FOR LINGERIE GARMENT

Flowers and leaves to be worked solid



A Dainty touch may be added to the chemise, night dress or corse: cover by the addition of this little motif. The initials or monogram can be worked inside. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

BLOUSES OF WOOL BACK SATIN

Epaulettes on the soft, thick silks

THE simple blouses of handsome materials are the most appealing, at least one is inclined to think so until she feasts her eyes on some of the recently imported models in which lace and embroidery, chiffon and brocaded stuffs are ingeniously combined. There is certainly much satisfaction in the severely plain, well cut blouses of brocaded silks in the various new colorings.

The wool back satins have been adapted for these simple little blouses with great success. One of the most striking characteristics is the vivid coloring of the satin; the sulphur, the Besnard and dahlia reds, the Chinese blues, the emerald greens and the poppy pinks being more in demand than the taupe, grays and browns. There is no trimming, unless the small patch pocket at the left side is thus clasped.

If one would be very modish she will not introduce a contrasting color even in the handkerchief, but will tuck into the pocket a handkerchief of crepe de chine

LIBRARY PASTE THAT WILL KEEP

One ounce of wheat flour, half an ounce of powdered alum, eight ounces of water, four ounces of oil of cloves or wintergreen.

Rub flour and alum together with the water until you have a paste of the consistency of cream; stir this over a moderate fire until the paste drops from the wooden paddle in jelly-like flakes, and looks like starch.

While the mass is still hot add the essential oil and pour the paste into an earthenware pot or open jar. In the course of an hour a crust will form upon the top. Pour gently upon this an inch of water more or less. When more paste is needed decant the water, take out as much paste as you require for present use, and pour the same water back upon the remainder, repeating the process whenever paste is needed.

Paste may be kept in this way for months, and it will never be troubled by flies.

ECONOMY ADVENTURE IN A HOME

Elimination as an aid to being clean

IT IS wise to begin on economies that the family will not notice disadvisedly. Therefore the first adventure should be in grappling with the cost of being clean. Dirt accumulates in the home in three ways: First, through the faulty construction of houses; second, through careless habits of occupants, and third, through municipal neglect. The family of average means which lives in a city pays from 15 to 20 per cent of its income for rent, and if there is anything like good housekeeping from 10 to 20 per cent for the care of the home, says a New York Sun writer.

If these figures are doubted let the housekeeper remember that it requires 18 hours of work every week or 900 hours every year to remove the dust from an ordinary eight room house. Six hours a day are passed in cleansing dishes and silver. What does that mean in money value? But even though the family expenses in keeping clean mount to hundreds of dollars the item concerning personal cleanliness may seem exaggerated.

Let the business woman recall how many hours it requires for her to keep her wardrobe and herself presentable.

Certainly the facts justify beginning the economy adventure without delay. But the question is where to start, how to plan the first heroic move. A glance about the rooms in which we live will show any of us that they are filled with useless objects which catch the dust and require care.

Of course it would not be wise to replace the furniture which is too much ornamented at the time when one is setting out on an economy adventure. Elimination is the first act. Now if the elimination is too sweeping there will be a sense of loss; it will cause a consciousness of the effort to reduce the cost of living, and that must be avoided. The really adept housewife contrives to give the impression of plenty and comfort.

She never lets any sordid or unpleasant detail become so apparent that it is recognized as a discomfort. It is imperative, then, that the adventure in economy should be made agreeable to all the members of the family. For that reason the elimination of furniture should be attended by radical changes in the arrangement of each room. Why not anticipate the spring repairs? Now is an ideal time to procure workmen and a change of color scheme will be welcomed.

As one of the fundamentals in reducing the cost of being clean is the employment of preventive methods. The housecleaning should be made the most of as a time to use putty on the windows to keep out dust; to apply paint that is light and therefore cannot be neglected in the weekly ministrations of the charwoman. How strange to replace dark paint, which does not show dust, for pale grays and cream whites! That will be the first thought, but economy in being clean means that there shall be constant thought of cleanliness and therefore the watchfulness which prevents neglect. That leads to education for reform, the last step, for when the rooms are all so bright and so dainty, so spacious and so attractive that each member will rejoice in them, lessons in avoiding careless habits will be the last step in the campaign to reduce the cost of being clean.

COLOR CONTRASTS

Fashion experts have discovered that right contrasts of color make the point of difference between the gown that is admirable and the one that leaves no impression, says Needlecraft. Blue and maize color, violet and geranium-rose, deep purple and gold, emerald green and pale rose are some of the effective combinations.

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EVENING GOWNS BY-PRODUCTS GOOD

Satin charmeuse, chiffon velvet, rich yet supple brocades, woven with gold or silver metal and cloth of gold or silver, are much used in evening gowns, blended with diaphanous fabrics, nixon, gauze, soft silk, crepe, jeweled net, and so on, says the Philadelphia Times.

By-products of the meat market should not be overlooked, says Good Housekeeping. Some of them are relished by nearly everyone, but the demand largely is limited to restaurants, hotels and similar trade. They consist of both delicacies and "rough meats," the designation in some cases depending upon individual tastes and notions. Sweetbreads, brains, hearts, livers, kidneys, plucks and tripe are the principal products of this kind. By means of skillful cooking and seasoning surprisingly palatable and wholesome dishes may be made from any of them.

TURKEY'S PROPOSALS DECLARED TO HAVE IGNORED HER DEFEAT

Dr. Daneff, for Bulgaria, Expresses Views of His Colleagues in Demanding Territory, Not Reform

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The conference between the delegates from the Turkish empire and the Balkan states to discuss terms of peace has now had laid before it the Turkish counter-proposals to those offered by the Balkan league some time ago.

For the purpose of comparison the proposals of the Balkan league may be summarized as follows: The abandonment by the Turkish empire of all Turkey-in-Europe, with the exception of Constantinople and the vilayet of Adrianople, with a boundary stretching from Midia, on the Black sea, to Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora. Turkey was to be allowed to retain the peninsula of Gallipoli, holding the Dardanelles forts as an isolated position, and she was also to retain the mosque of Selim II. at Adrianople. Turkey was to abandon all the Aegean islands now held by Greece and all claim to Crete. Albania was to be an autonomous state with boundaries to be subsequently determined.

The Balkan states did not state definitely that these proposals were a final statement of their claim, but simply put them forward as "principal proposals" which were obviously left open for debate. The Turkish reply, as was expected, is a demand for very much more than can possibly be conceded.

They are as follows: The boundary between Turkey and Bulgaria to remain practically as at present in the Thracian district, no territorial concession of importance being made, but an autonomous state of Macedonia to be created with Salonika as its capital, this state to remain under the suzerainty of Turkey; the Prince of Macedonia to be chosen from a neutral state by the Balkan states, subject to the approval of the Sultan, and preferably not to be a member of either the Roman Catholic church or the Greek Orthodox church, but a Protestant.

Regarding the Aegean islands the state of things existing before the war to be restored. In particular, as regards Crete, it was affirmed by Turkey that the question was not within the scope of the conference, but rested solely with her and the powers now responsible for the protection of the island.

Albania to be constituted an autonomous state governed by an elective parliament under the suzerainty of Turkey with a prince of the Ottoman imperial house as its ruler for the first five years, this prince to be eligible for reelection at the end of that time.

These proposals by Turkey when read by Reshid Pasha were received by the delegates with practically no comment in the way of debate. Dr. Daneff, for Bulgaria, simply declared that they could not be called counter-proposals in the strict sense of the word.

The allies, he said, had asked for territories, Turkey offered them reforms. The Turkish delegates seemed to have left out of account altogether the fact that there had been a war. If now they were back again in the month of September it would be natural for Turkey to offer reforms in the shape of autonomy to Macedonia and Albania, but since September there had been a war with far-reaching results. It was too late now to talk of reforms, the question before them was a question of territory.

Dr. Daneff's position was upheld in turn by all the delegates present, who simply confined themselves to an indorsement of the Bulgarian minister's statements and refused all inducements to enter into a debate on the subject. The Turkish delegates then declared that they would have to refer to their government before in any way modifying their proposals or advancing new ones, and they asked for an adjournment.

Speculations as to the probable course which the conference will take, even from day to day, although plentifully indulged in by the press, is steadily proved to be idle, but the theory that Turkey is already armed with a series of proposals, couched in terms of a steadily diminishing demand, which will be put forward in their required order, seems more than likely, and the statement accredited to one of the delegates that he did not foresee any other conclusion than a peace arrived at after "dilatatory negotiations" is perhaps a just summing up of the situation.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Balkan committee in "a considered statement" of its views on the future of the Aegean islands, which it is reported to have addressed to the peace delegates of the allied states and to the embassies of the great powers in London, declares that the committee reasserts its conviction that no solution of the question will be just or permanent which does not incorporate them in the kingdom of Greece. Of their 500,000 inhabitants, says the committee, over 90 per cent are Greeks and in no single case can it be doubted that union with Greece would be enthusiastically received.

Half measures, thinks the committee, such as autonomy under Turkish suzerainty, would only create a number of fresh "Cretan questions," which would perpetuate friction between Turkey and Greece and cause trouble and expense to the great powers.

CORONA HAS MANY OF CALIFORNIA'S DELIGHTS

Second City of Riverside County Is Greatest Shipping Point of Lemons and Handles Oranges from Many Large Groves

CORONA, Cal.—Upon a gentle slope that stretches for some miles from the foot of the Coast range to the valley through which the Santa Ana river flows, nestle the homes of about 5000 thrifty people who comprise Corona, the second city in size and population in Riverside county. It is 50 miles east of Los Angeles.

The name Corona is due to the situa-

crushing plants aggregating a \$400,000 investment. These bear evidence to Corona being the third shipping point in southern California on the Santa Fe railway system. It is said to be the largest shipping point of lemons in the United States, and it was given the highest awards on lemons at the national lemon show in 1911.

The city is modernly lighted with



Main street, Corona, northward from Seventh street, showing Masonic hall, with arched windows, on left

tion, together with a boulevard that encircles the main portion of the city. This boulevard is a distinct feature by which Corona is expected to become known to motorists especially, as an automobile association is urging that it be used as a speedway. It is a complete circle, three miles in circumference and 100 feet in width. A portion is beautified by residences that would be a credit to any community.

Corona has three banks, and the schools, churches, clubs and fraternal organizations are in keeping with the times. The Chamber of Commerce has 200 active members, is awake to the community's needs and does all it can to extend civic and commercial improvements. There is a Carnegie library and a new city hall is under construction at Eighth and Main streets. There are two hotels.

Local industries include 11 packing houses, where the oranges and lemons from 5000 acres of groves are packed, employing 550 people; an alfalfa meal mill, where some of the alfalfa hay from 3000 acres of alfalfa fields is turned into meal; a pressed brick factory with a pay roll of \$3000 monthly, and a vitrified pipe factory where the employees are paid \$4000 monthly, and four rock

electricity and gas, and has a modern sewerage system and more than three miles of street paving completed, with more contracts let.

POWER PLANT FOR WASHINGTON TOWN

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—That the present lighting system in the city of Walla Walla outside the cluster light zone is poor and that the city is overlooking valuable possibilities for the development of power for city and commercial purposes in connection with the proposed extension of the city water systems to the Wenaha national forest reserve, is preliminary report of the power possibilities of Mill creek, as made by Chief Engineer Ray Fulcher of the Sanderson & Porter Company, who recently made a trip of inspection on upper Mill creek with Mayor A. J. Gillis.

Wynn Meredith and other members of the firm of Sanderson & Porter will be in Burbank about Jan. 20 and will come to Walla Walla to confer with the city commissioners in regard to the construction of a municipal power plant in connection with the city water works.

BOSTON SUFFRAGISTS TO JOIN IN PARADE TO WASHINGTON

Plans Follow Arrival of Invitation for Purposed March From New York for the Inauguration Ceremonies

ALBANY TRIP CITED

WOMAN suffragists near Boston are planning to join the proposed parade from New York to Washington for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson. An invitation to do so has been received at the Massachusetts state headquarters and will be made known to suffragists throughout the state. The walk to Albany has roused the suffrage world to unwonted astonishment and enthusiasm and opened the eyes of the indifferent to interested and largely sympathetic attention. Looked at a little askance at the beginning by even ardent suffragists, it developed such unexpected aspects of friendliness, good cheer and fun that some of the unfriendly even have been won over to a sense of camaraderie.

"The thing that amazes me about the Albany trip," says Mrs. Mary H. Page, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, "is the good time they had."

Starting out with high purpose and stern resolve to secure "justice" and "rights" for woman, these "strong-minded" women of the twentieth century made no effort to conceal their inherent femininity and laughed with the rest, when they, the amazons of the hour, "jumped in terror" at the sound of a shotgun fired without warning by a turbulent citizen of Stockport Center.

"That's rich and fragrant with humanity," says one writer, commenting upon it; "a note that Oliver Wendell Holmes or James Russell Lowell could have done into sparkling verse and made real literature. But the best touch of all, the sweet, gay, debonair ending of the day, was when the suffragists, undaunted by five stern miles, forgot their troubles and their cause and joined a group of children in joyous coasting on their sleds. This is the true romance. These women have shown how serious things can be taken with zest and fighting spirit. . . . The suffragist army of six is a band of good 'sports.' They have devotion and humor. Their 'hike' has helped them, and certainly helped the

country to understand the spirit of the times."

The march to Washington is being planned with the care and attention to detail of a military campaign. The march to Albany was carefully thought out and managed, and the experience of it has marked its strength and weaknesses and unforeseen details that will tend to make the "On to Washington" movement a more skillfully arranged affair. First in consideration comes the route to be taken. Good roads are unexpectedly found to be as necessary for the furtherance of the cause of suffrage as they are to the enjoyment of the thoughtless motorist whose chief aim seems to be to "get there" in the quickest possible time. The good roads idea includes possible hospitality, rest and refreshment along the way, as well as recruits; and this brings in the estimate of numbers, and numbers brings in a consideration of food supplies and lodgings.

Managed from the New York headquarters, the local organizations along the way take up and carry out the details of the trip over a given number of miles carefully apportioned at New York. New York outlines the schedule, makes the general plans and passes them over to the local organizations to fill in and carry out, but keeps a watchful eye and guiding and governing hand over all.

The marchers will start out with "votes for women" knapsacks containing the little extras that may be needed for immediate use, the extra baggage being sent on by train or carried in automobiles. Hickory sticks in their hands and chocolate in their knapsacks will be conspicuous features of the equipment. As they approach a town that contains suffrage sympathizers the marchers will be met by women and men composing the organization, who will be ready to attend to immediate needs, house them, feed them and accompany them to some place of meeting, where the public will be invited to come, the newspapers welcomed and speeches made by the marchers and local residents and officials.

On the march to Albany mayors were not averse to coming from their comfortable offices to greet the small army and send it on its way with good will for their journey and their cause. With the Albany trip as a precedent it is expected the response to invitations to speak will be more enthusiastic on this trip than before.

Onlookers have wondered how fared the women on the Albany trip who were not used to the hardships of wind and weather, or to long trips afoot. The suffragettes themselves wonder at it and "suppose," in arranging the Washington schedule, that those who think they can't do it won't go.

BOOK REVIEWERS HAVE A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR

They Save Time in Not Reading Books, for the Reason That Few That Are Written Are Worth Perusal

COVERS THAT TELL

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

BY criticism the reader in not to understand that we mean fault-finding with others; we know perfectly well that his life is the result of others' perfections. No, that of which he does not approve he tries to forget an whom he thinks might do better he praises for doing no worse. The criticism that we refer to is that delightful art wherein authors are told why they write and what they mean. It is not everybody that can be a critic; some have not the time and some have not the inclination, while some write instead of criticizing the writings of others. Critics themselves are acquainted with the use of the pen, and write copiously, but they have not exactly the same sort of producing power as those whose generic name is that of writers.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has made some very frank remarks on the work of critics and reviewers, and, unless our memory serves us badly, he says quite plainly that reviewers do not have time to read through all the books that they review. If he does not say so, he ought, because no human being could be at once so wise, so tasteful, so discriminating and so well read as the ladies and gentlemen that do the reviews in the press. Another reason, and one even more patent, is that very few books are written that are worth reading through. So the reviewer, very sensibly putting this fact into practice, saves himself a great deal of trouble and time. He takes up a hundredweight or so of books that the editor has sent him to review and falls to work. Some of them can be dismissed at a glance, because their bindings alone are quite enough to show what they are. There is a certain sort of scarlet cloth binding with black lettering that almost invariably covers some tepid assault on English letters under the guise of "The Boy's History of Mesopotamia" or "Memoirs of Jubel Higgins, Indiana's Great Detective." The paper is always slippery and thin like a bill of the play, the print is poor and the matter of a profundity of banality that can only be reached by practised hands or else the crassly ingenious. Books such as these offer no difficulties whatever to the gifted reviewer. They review themselves, and their notices make good fillers; about an inch to an opuscle is a fair estimate.

But there are some books that have to be read with much greater care, taking in fact a reading that covers nearly one half of the pages. This of course never applies to novels, which are always made to scale and with interchangeable parts, but to more serious works like histories of Asia Minor, histories of philosophy, long biographies, encyclopedias and books of travel. These last offer many pitfalls to the reviewer, not of a literary sort but of a different kind. No traveler is expected to have any particular style or to know much grammar, so that in this respect the reviewer has the better of him and his work is very easy. But on the other hand, the traveler uses many names with which the reviewer may be quite unfamiliar, the consequence being that the poor fellow has to read a number of chapters in the book or commit the index to memory.

Encyclopedias, though bulky, are really easier to review, because you know that they must stop at at least certain known stations. Thus, no encyclopedia is worth its advance sale that has not an illuminating article on conic sections, so that when a new encyclopedia is published all the reviewer has to do is to turn to it and ask in a pet why, if all this trouble was to be taken on a most interesting subject, no notice has been taken of the matchless scholia of Professor Tel of the Sorbonne?

There is no need of burdening the public with the unimportant detail that the reviewer saw the Telian scholia mentioned in a note in an old encyclopedia. No, as you know, the Auges belong to a union. When the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was published, the emotion of the reviewers was pitiful to see. Where, they asked, was the mention of Herr Stein's edition of Moschus? and why, they demanded in voices trembling into paragraphs, was there no reproduction of Sancho Panza's map of Atlantis? The editors of that monumental work in silence blushed and struggled with their shame, and the reviewer was paid upon publication according to the playful habit of a playful profession.

Biographies are at once hard and easy to review. Unfortunately they must be read more or less. In a novel, it is a certainty that the hero is going to marry the heroine or at least that the heroine will admit that she has always liked him. But if one applied that rule to biographies, things would go sadly astray. Biographies begin with the hero teaching, at which period his best friend could not forget anything about him, and although he may have been the respectful admirer of many ladies it is easily possible that he may end by being an inveterate bachelor. So that to review a biography one has to get up the facts to some degree. On the other hand, one can bring one's personal feelings into a review of a biography with a fine show of impartiality. "If," says the talented critic of Sarsfield's "Life of Daniel O'Connell," "if, the biographer was not going to give us all the correspondence, why has he treated us to this farrago about the linen-trade?" When the reviewer tackles American biography,

he can say, "Although the charms of a smooth style and a power of graphic description are not to be denied the author, it would take more than these to convince us that General Fremont did not commit a grave tactical error when he failed to throw his second troop of marines against the enemy's flank at the battle of Trenton."

As we purpose to devote other papers to the subject of reviewers and critics we can conclude today by pointing out to the reader that critics are not only the cleverest and best men in the writing trade, but are those with the keenest sense of humor. No other men could know so much and say it so modestly nor could any, save with a like sense of humor, take themselves so seriously.

LONDON TAXI STRIKE IS DECLARED DUE TO PETROL PRICE ONLY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The dispute which has broken out between the drivers of taxicabs and the owners of the vehicles is due entirely to the rise in the price of petrol, and to the obligation under which the men found themselves, owing to the terms of the arbitration award determined on last year, to pay any advance in the price of petrol, over 12 per cent, which might occur.

The price of petrol at the beginning of the new year had risen from 8d. a gallon to 1s. 1d. The purchase of petrol at this rate was practically an impossibility for the men, for it meant an extra burden of 7s. 6d a week; in fact, as was shown by L. Russell, a member of the men's executive of the London Cab Drivers' Union, it meant that the services of the men as drivers would be given free and that they would be entirely dependent on tips for their living.

The average earnings of a cab are 21s. a day, and the average consumption of petrol is three gallons a day. Of this 21s. the driver's share is 5s. 3d., and 3s. 3d. pays for the petrol. Besides the petrol expense there are railway station charges, rank attendance, uniform charges and meals. No further proof is needed that a large increase in the price of petrol would mean ruin to the cab driver.

Previous to the declaration of the strike a ballot was taken at all taxicab garages on the question of whether the drivers would pay the 1s. 1d. per gallon of petrol or whether they would not. The result was a decisive one, the number of votes against paying the advance being 4605, and those in favor 177.

That the terms of the award arrived at at the court of arbitration and signed by the men's leaders have now been broken by them lays the men and their union open to unfavorable comment. The cab proprietors contend that they are charging the drivers no more for the petrol than they have to pay themselves, and undoubtedly the enormous rise in the price is a hardship on the companies.

The question of whether it was known at the time of the arbitration award that the price of petrol would rise, is answered in the affirmative by the employers, who state that it was their main reason in refusing Viscount St. Aldwyn's proposal for a fixed price for petrol.

Turning to the evidence given before the arbitration court, the determining cause of the whole trouble is perhaps found in the statements of Mr. Dalziel to the effect that the price of petrol was likely to increase 50 or 60 per cent. When asked by Lionel A. Martin, one of the arbitrators, why the price was bound to go up and not down, he replied that it was the tendency at the present time, adding significantly, "We are in the hands of a ring."

M. KOKOVTSOFF THANKS BULGARS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A message of thanks has been addressed to M. Kokovtsov by a group of Bulgarian deputies for his recent speech in the Duma, in which he announced the determination of Russia to abide by the traditions of her history.

M. Kokovtsov in reply sent the Sobranie a telegram in which he thanked the deputies of the Bulgarian National Assembly for the fraternal feelings towards Russia which they had expressed. He further stated that in the Sobranie he saw the best proof of the correctness of the policy which the Russian government had chosen in the interests of the Slavs.

(Special to the Monitor)

SOPHIA—Members of the Sobranie have decided to send a telegram of thanks to M. Poincare to express their appreciation of his speeches in the French Parliament in support of the Balkan nations and the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan people.

ERIE COUNTY AFTER COURT HOUSE
BUFFALO, N. Y.—A bill having for its purpose the creation of a commission to give Erie county a new court house will be introduced at Albany very soon and those behind the measure are assured that it will be enacted into law. It is practically the same bill that was proposed once before and is modeled along the same lines as the bills which gave New York and Brooklyn power to erect courthouses.



Hang Up Your Rubber Boots

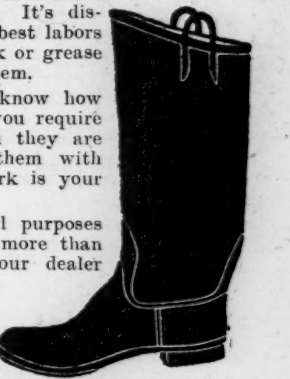
When not in use keep them in a cool, dark place, and they'll give you all the wear there is in them.

We are interested in the way you treat your boots, for there's no way of proving to you the fine wearing quality of Hub-Mark Boots unless you'll take proper care of them. It's discouraging to a factory to have the fruit of its best labors destroyed by abuse. Leaving barnyard dirt, milk or grease on them or drying them by the fire will ruin them.

Hub-Mark Rubber Boots are the best we know how to make. Select the kind made for the work you require of them; give them fair treatment and when they are finally worn out you'll be glad to replace them with another pair of the same make. The Hub-Mark is your value-mark on rubbers.

Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women, boys and girls. It costs no more than any other first class rubber footwear. If your dealer cannot supply you write us.

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.
MALDEN, MASS. Established 1853



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

AN INTERESTING example of co-operation between a public library and a newspaper is seen in the relation of the Washington Star to the public library of the District of Columbia. The lists of new books bought for the library appears first of all in the literary columns of the Star, and the type is saved and used again for the bulletin of the library. Further example of co-operation is seen in the fact that the library issues reference lists to forward the study of those who follow the winter courses of lectures of the Washington Society of Fine Arts and also to accompany the biennial exhibition of American painters at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

About 18,111 new books are added to the Washington library each year, and the library contains more than 150,000 volumes. Over 45,000 persons hold cards entitling them to library privileges.

The additions to the Washington library listed in the January bulletin include some notable Italian books. Eight works by Gabriele d'Annunzio, the dramas of Metastasio, the eight novels by Deledda hint the scope of this collection. French and German literature is even more liberally treated, and there are half a dozen new works in Spanish, as well.

The success of the experiment in so-called school stations by the Washington library is interesting. This is part of the "wider use of the school plant" movement. At the John Eaton School in Cleveland park, Washington, library employees were in attendance two hours once a week, and from November to June of last year there was a home circulation through this branch of 4037 volumes, the books being taken by adults as well as children. This same venture has been tried in Grand Rapids, Mich., where all branch libraries are actually located in school buildings. The Washington librarian has advised the same method for the city of Washington, and that all new school buildings be built with their use in this way in view, namely with proper rooms to be used for libraries and outside entrances for the public. One recalls in this connection that in Syracuse, N. Y., the public library was long located in the building given over to the city high school. The library occupied the entire lower floor. The advantage to the students was, of course, enormous, as in the high school courses the incentive to wider research is especially marked in all progressive teaching. In time the school outgrew the building and was separated from the library.

Another feature of the library work in Washington is the home libraries conducted in connection with the work of the associated charities, work also done in Boston. Last year 25 such libraries were carried on by the "friendly visitors," who have each a group of children in charge and who visit the children weekly, talk over their books, help them in choosing others. These are practically like little reading clubs, as they are conducted in Boston.

The school duplicate work, as it is called, was very excellent last year in Washington. Though the library never had at any one time more than 4000

volumes in its school duplicate collection, such judicious use was made of the collection that the figures of circulation from the grammar schools showed 45,338 volumes, more than 11 circulations per volume. Conference with high school librarians also extended the use of the central library by high school students and semi-weekly deliveries were made at the high schools.

GOOD ROADS MILEAGE SCORES INCREASE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

WASHINGTON—Many of the model highway laws in various states have been prepared under the advice of the road experts of the department of agriculture and all the data and statistics of the office of public roads are at the disposal of the Legislatures.

In the last bulletin of the office of public roads it was said that at the close of 1909, 8.66 per cent of the roads in the United States were improved. This represents a gain in the total road mileage improved for the five-year period, 1904-1909, of 1.52 per cent, or, in other words, the percentage of improved roads has increased during this period from 7.14 to 8.66 per cent.

In the three years that have elapsed since then, it is roughly estimated that the percentage of improved roads has gone well beyond 9 per cent and possibly close to 10 per cent. It is estimated that if 20 per cent of the public highways were improved—each highway being selected and improved with a view to the proportionate traffic upon it—a high degree of efficiency in highway transportation would be reached. It is figured that millions of dollars would be saved annually in the transportation of crops, wear and tear, and in the minimizing of the waste in truck farming. Where roads are poor, the farmers frequently find it impossible to get their products to the shipping points and thus perishable products are wasted, perceptibly increasing the cost of living.

In the five years preceding March, 1912, the office of public roads of the department of agriculture has built 215 object lesson roads; in all, about 300 miles of road 15 feet wide, and by expert advice aided in the formulation of more than 650 model country roads, resulting in most instances in beneficial reforms. It has also assisted 26 states in effecting equitable state aid plans. The secretary looks forward to the coming year as promising better results than at any time in the history of the movement for improved highways.

WORK ON NEW RAILROAD STARTS
COBALT, Ont.—The laying of the steel on the west side of the Montreal river on the Elk lake branch of the T. & N. O. railway has been commenced. The contractors have a large force of men on and the work is being rushed in order to open the branch this month.



Machine-Made Uniforms FOR FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLDS

ONE of the specialties of a specialty house. Among many styles these are being featured now. FOR SERVING MAIDS—High lustrous black mohair uniforms at \$7.50. COOKS' UNIFORMS—Dotted and figured percale uniforms, figures on white grounds, \$2. KITCHEN MAIDS' UNIFORMS—Light and dark stripe percales, Gibson shoulder, \$1.15. HOUSEKEEPERS' UNIFORMS—Light colored percales in hairline checks, \$2. SIXTH FLOOR

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Women, Men, Children

BEGINNINGS OF NEW NETHERLAND

How West India Company Sent Dutch and French Colonists to America Told in Early Literature Series

Tracing the development of New York as it grew back to the coming of the first year after Henry Hudson first sailed up the river, the series of literature deals with the settlement of New Netherland.

FOR several centuries the ships and navigators of every European country hovered about the mouth of the mighty river that now bears Henry Hudson's name, and all unwittingly, tossed from hand to hand the honor of discovering it to the white man's world.

Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, English, all were represented in that spacious harbor which received it, and many skirted about past the very mouth of the river. Accounts of their voyages are extant and certain passages, capable of more than one interpretation, have given rise to immense discussion. Whether Verrazano really entered the "grandissima riviera" of which he writes; whether Gomez did more than sail past its mouth; whether Alfonse means the Hudson in his relation of a river upon which French skippers built a fort, or whether, earlier than them all, some far-sailing Viking may have guided his high-prowed vessel up its broad way—these are questions that will, in all probability, never be answered.

Honor of Discovery

By the greatest weight of evidence the honor of discovery is now accorded to Henry Hudson, the Englishman sailing in a Dutch ship under Dutch orders. Certain it is that Hudson's voyage was the first that yielded a description of the river, and the journal kept by Robert Juet, his mate, is the first account of that part of America that lies along its banks. Also his discovery led to occupation by the Dutch, who were unquestionably the first to possess the land.

No early date seems to have more determining significance than this of 1609, for as a direct result of Hudson's voyage some merchants of Amsterdam the following year sent to Manhattan a vessel loaded with such articles as the Indians would accept in barter for furs and skins; and, as a writer says, "With the coming of that nameless little merchantman the commerce of the port of New York began."

Various Expeditions

Other private ventures were carried through, among them a trading voyage by Adriaen Block and Hendrick Christensen, acting in partnership, in 1611. They carried back a full cargo and two passengers, minor Indian chiefs, who went voluntarily. Between the interest excited by the richness of the furs and by the red-skinned passengers, it was not difficult to find other merchants in various parts of Holland to unite in financing a larger undertaking. This time three vessels set out, commanded by Block, Christensen and Cornelis May. Christensen sailed up the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk and there spent the winter trading with the Indians. Block's ship, the Tiger, lying in Manhattan bay, was accidentally destroyed by fire, the captain and his crew saving nothing from the wreck. The Indians showed kindness to the castaways and helped them not only with food, but to build four little huts for shelter—the first white man's habitations erected on Manhattan. During the winter Block and his men built another ship, a yacht of 16 tons, and named it the Oronut or Restless. In the spring (1614) they launched this vessel on the spot now occupied by France's tavern, where, in 1783, Washington took farewell of his officers before resigning his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental army.

Block's Voyage

Block sailed into Long Island sound, being probably the first European to navigate those waters. He ascended the Fresh (Connecticut) river as far as the place where Hartford now stands and then went on to Cape Cod and Salem. Here, meeting Christensen, his partner, he changed vessels and proceeded to Holland, while Christensen continued explorations. Block never returned to America, but his settlement on Manhattan placed the island in the possession of the Dutch so far as European claims were concerned. His voyage is commemorated in the name of Hellgate, which he bestowed upon the whole East river, but which was later applied only to the turbulent spot where the waters of the river and sound unite. The name means a fair and beautiful passageway, but it will also bear the translation put upon it by the English and sometimes softened to Hurl Gate. Now that its most violent characteristics have been eliminated by man's skill, it would be pleasant if the more descriptive rendering could be adopted.

Another trace of this navigator, whose journeys were part of the Dutch claim to Manhattan and parts of New England, is found at Block Island, where he left his name.

Charter Granted

Upon Block's return to Holland he and his companions appeared before the states-general, with John of Barneveld among its members, asking for a charter authorizing them to trade in the lands and waters described by his published account and pictured on his maps. The

charter was granted giving them sole license to trade in the new found lands for four successive voyages.

In this charter, dated Oct. 11, 1614, was first used the term New Netherland. An attempt to have the charter renewed failed, chiefly because the West India Company was about to be formed, and it was under this company and as a commercial enterprise that Manhattan was destined to be settled. The charter granted to the company in 1621 by the states-general gave to it the right to trade along the Atlantic coast, and the exclusive jurisdiction for the term of 21 years over any colony it founded. The authority of the company to govern was vested in five chambers, the chief being the chambers of Amsterdam, to which the affairs of New Netherland were committed.

West India Company

The formation of the West India Company was a political measure, with two specific objects; the first, to cripple the maritime power of Spain by destroying its transatlantic resources, and so compel it to peace upon Dutch conditions; the other to enrich the country by spoil taken in what was then considered a legitimate manner, from a conquered enemy. The charter required the company to advance the "peopling of those fruitful and unsettled parts," and for a little time the company did well by its American infant.

In 1623 the ship New Netherland brought a company of homeseekers, led by Jesse de Forest and his wife, Marie Cloux, natives of Avesnes, then a province of the Netherlands. There were 31 families in all, the greater number of them being Walloons, French Protestants who had fled from religious persecution in France and Belgium and found refuge in Holland. They were industrious, intelligent, earnest people of whom the elders spoke French while the children spoke Dutch, and the United Netherlands was Patria to them all.

Founding of Albany

Eight men of the party were left on Manhattan, but the families went elsewhere—a few up the Fresh (Connecticut) river to found a tiny colony where the Dutch House of Good Hope later stood, four newly married couples and a few others to the South (Delaware) river, where they settled near what is now Gloucester, and a greater number up the North river to Ft. Orange (now Albany). It would thus appear that Albany was founded as a place of homes before New Amsterdam. Others still went to the west end of Long Island and the name of the Waalhogt—the bay of the Walloons—was given to the cove on whose shores they made their home, now known tautologically as Wallabout bay.

Among those who went to Ft. Orange were Joris Jansen Rapelje and his wife, Catalina Trico, who was from Paris; and the "first-born Christian daughter in New Netherland," the council record says, was their daughter Sara. The first white child was Jan Vigne, son of Guillaume and Adrienne Couville, from Valenciennes, who was born on Manhattan in 1614, when the place was but a trading post, and who became a prominent citizen of New Amsterdam.

Beginning of Metropolis

Three ships—the Orange Tree, the Eagle, and the Love—that came the next year (1624) brought 45 people, mostly Dutch, well supplied with household goods and tools. These all settled on Manhattan, where the erection of 30 small houses huddled about a fort marked the beginning of the metropolis of America, and the mingling of nationalities, at its very inception, foreshadowed the cosmopolitan character it has always sustained. The next year two ships disembarked cattle, sheep and hogs at the island, and all was complete for a settlement.

The province thus duly inaugurated was given dignity by the grant of a seal from the states-general. The seal represented a shield bearing a beaver surrounded by a count's coronet and surrounded by the words "Sigillum Novi Belgii." This little beaver is the ancestor of the beaver that the seal of New York city bears to this day, as well as of the one that adorned the first continental money.

Minuit's Purchase

In 1625 arrived Peter Minuit, a Huguenot, commonly spoken of as the first Governor of New Amsterdam. His actual title was director general. There had been two directors before, May and Verhulst, but Minuit brought authority to establish a provincial government, and his council of five, all bearing uncompromising Dutch names, came with him. Minuit purchased the island from the Indians for trinkets, mirrors, and gay-colored cloths to the value of 60 guilders—about \$24. They were perfectly satisfied, and no trouble ever arose as to the purchase price. The official announcement of this transaction is now in the royal archives in The Hague. It is addressed to the states-general by Peter Schagen, deputy in the Assembly of the XIX, and reads:

"High Mighty Sirs. "Here arrived yesterday the ship The Arms of Amsterdam, which sailed from New Netherland out of the Mauritius River on September 23; they report that our people there are of good courage and live peaceably. They have bought the island Manhatas from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders. It is 11,000 morgens in size. They sowed all their grain in the middle of May and

harvested it in the middle of August. Thereof being samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is, 7246 beaver skins, 178½ otter skins, 675 other skins, 48 minck skins, 36 wildcat skins, 33 minck skins, 34 rat skins. Many logs of oak and nut wood.

"Herewith be ye High Mighty Sirs commended to the Almighty's grace. "In Amsterdam, Nov. 5, 1626. "Your High Might's "Obedient "P. Schagen."

Simple Government

The form of government in the colony was very simple. Under the director-general with his council there was a koopman, who combined the duties of secretary and bookkeeper of the company's warehouse, a schout-fiscal, who was sheriff and attorney-general and also acted as custom house officer. The laws, except in regard to some local matters, were made in Amsterdam.

On Nuttens (now Governors) island they erected a sawmill, having brought the machinery for it from Holland. The logs were floated to the island from the neighboring shores and the timber delivered on Manhattan in the same way. The company built a warehouse and the people opened a "winkle," or village shop. One of their first buildings was a large mill to be worked by horsepower. The spacious upper chamber of this mill was furnished with benches and a rude pulpit; and here, perhaps with sacks of grain for the morrow's grinding ranged along the wall, the people gathered on Sundays for praise and prayer.

Like the Mayflower Pilgrims, the first New Netherlanders brought no ordained minister with them, but instead of Elder Brewster, who so long supplied this lack at Plymouth, they had two officers duly appointed by the church, good men whose duty it was to read the Scriptures to the people and lead in the hymns on Sundays, to visit and help all in need, to teach the children and to look generally after the morals of the community. Their office was similar to that of lay reader or elder in other communities; and in Holland they were called by the formidable titles of krankbesoekers, or zieken-troosters.

The little community now thrived apace. The fort had been laid out by a Dutch engineer, but was not completed until a few years later. Arrangements were made to have the cows cared for under a common herdsman, windmills were set whirling upon every eminence, and the southern end of the island took on a cheerful and a homelike aspect. Spinning wheels were heard in the cottages and troops of young girls with flax to soften or linen to bleach crossed daily the descending field to the water, called De Claver Waytje—the Clover Way—until they had made a path that was called T'Maagde Pantje, or Maiden Lane, as the street of jewelers' shops in New York still is called.

The name of Manhattan was not given by these settlers; the island was so called long before they came. Its real origin is undiscoverable in a cloud of doubtful and conflicting derivations offered by ethnologists, etymologists, students of the Indian language and imaginative writers. The derivation, often quoted, from an Indian phrase meaning man-with-a-bat-on, is almost too farcical for mention. The conjecture that the name was given in memory of a feast held when the white men first came is rather unsupported by evidence; and there are more attractive theories of origin have been proven without foundations.

The most probable theory is that which derives it from an Indian word meaning island, to be found under various forms in a number of dialects, one of these forms being Mannahatta. The name seems to have been very loosely and vaguely applied. It also was used as the name of a dialect, which points to a tribe so named; but if such a tribe existed it was before the Europeans knew of a western continent. At any rate, it appears certain that the root meaning is island and that "Manhattan Island" is another tautology. Much better is the form in which the name is now happily restored, meaning the island borough.

U. S. STEEL MAKES WAGE INCREASE

NEW YORK—Wage advances aggregating approximately \$1,000,000 a month have already been arranged for by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, in line with plans recently announced, according to a statement by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the steel corporation, Monday.

These benefits largely apply to the workmen receiving the lowest daily wages. Some of the mining companies are not included, for the reason that wages have been heretofore adjusted by these companies and are now above the average.

NEW RAILROAD PLANS APPROVED

WINNIPEG, Man.—For some time a group of Winnipeg financial men have been working under a charter procured by them from the Dominion government and known as the Hudson Bay, Peace River & Pacific railway from Winnipeg to the Hudson bay with Port Nelson as the objective point. They have had engineers go over a large portion of the territory and preliminary plans have been approved by the minister of railways and the railway commission.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

NORTHAMPTON PLAYERS APPEAR

"The Little Town of Bethlehem," a nativity play by Mrs. Spencer Trask, was performed Tuesday afternoon at the Majestic theater before an audience appreciative of the reverent feeling that pervaded the presentation. The play is lyric rather than dramatic, and depends for its strength upon the universal significance of the birth of the Nazarene and the healings he wrought 30 years later. Appropriately, the acting was lyric rather than dramatic, and was unusually praiseworthy on the vocal side. In this respect no stock company work seen in Boston in years is comparable with it. The settings were of a quality higher than is expected of stock companies. The cast:

Faustina..... Leah Winslow
Cordelia..... Martha Mayo
The Inn-Keeper's Wife..... Alice Donovan
Shepherds..... Cyril Raymond, William H. Pringle, George Briggs
Roman Soldiers, Malcolm Fasset, Ralph Kline, George Morrill, Charles Van Zant
Cariston..... Charles Balsar
Nicomachus..... William H. Pringle
Glaucus..... Robert Homans
A Maiden..... Margaret Curtis
Songs of Mary sung by..... Esther Dale

Faustina, a worldly Roman girl, occupies a suite of several rooms at the inn in Bethlehem on the first Christmas eve. She haughtily refuses when the innkeeper's wife begs her to give up at least the room where her boxes are at a carpenter and his wife may have shelter. The vain beauty is concerned only whether a pink rose or a red one looks the better in her hair, and whether she will accept Cariston, a Greek poet, who offers her only love, or Pompius, a Roman noble, who can place her, covered with jewels, in Caesar's court. She chooses the Roman, but flees from her when he learns that she has been stricken with the plague. Thirty years later she is healed by the Nazarene who had been born in the stable on the night long ago when she refused his mother the room. In the end Faustina is reunited with her faithful poet.

This pretty story is told with quiet charm and tenderness. The singing of the unseen mother on the morning of the nativity is an effective device, though Miss Dale gave a rather operatic interpretation of the mother's rejoicings. Otherwise the performance was appropriately simple.

Charles Balsar was sincerely romantic as the poet, and Miss Winslow developed depth in Faustina out of the ingenious frivolity with which she characterized the role in the early scenes. Miss Donovan was touchingly human as the innkeeper's wife. The others were all pleasing and would appear to comprise the strongest stock company seen in Boston since that of Ames and Deland. All had been chosen by the test of clear, melodious speech as well as of acting talent.

If the settings were painted by the staff artist at the municipal theater at Northampton he is in a class by himself as a stock company scene painter. There were solidly built runs that would have done service with a traveling attraction and the backdrops showing panoramas of the town of Bethlehem with the mountains beyond were as fine as are seen in any theater of today. The costumes were simple and harmonious in color schemes.

The performance was mildly interesting, but hardly such an exposition of the quality of the company as there

would have been had the choice fallen on a modern play, such as "A Man's World," a strong interesting drama in the repertoire of the Northampton players, which has never been given in Boston. Northampton citizens are to be congratulated in possessing an apparently first class, well balanced stock company.

EXPERIENCE IS BEST ASSET SAYS Y. M. C. U. SPEAKER

Speaking at the opening session of the course on salesmanship at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Tuesday night, Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., declared that nothing could take the place of experience in business.

Mr. Fowler said further: "Education or proficiency in anything is obtained, first, by experience; secondly, by observation; thirdly, by reading up the subject. "Observation, then, may be considered of next-to-first importance. It does not take the place of experience, but it is a forerunner of experience, and enables experience to better grasp the situation. "These exhibitions, actually worked out, will show you how others have succeeded, their methods and their principles.

"Each one of the illustrators, and there will be more than 200 of them, have been there and have got there. What they know, not what they think, will be placed before you."

There were addresses by a number of business men.

STRIKE NOTICE LAW IS UPHELD

Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Lynn municipal court yesterday held that the state law which compels a manufacturer in advertising for help to state that there is a strike on in his plant, if there is one, is constitutional. The decision was delivered in a test case brought by Judge J. H. Williams of Newton against his friend, Walter M. Libby of the J. L. Libby shoe firm of Lynn, at the solicitation of Mr. Libby. Judge Lummus refused to quash the proceedings. He fined Mr. Libby \$50, and Mr. Libby appealed, and was held in \$100 for the superior court.

CHAPTER HOLDS INSTALLATION

Before several hundred persons the Keystone chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, held its annual installation of officers Tuesday night in the Roxbury Masonic temple. The officers seated being worthy patron, Jesse E. Ames; worthy matron, Miss Anne H. Alden; secretary, Flora S. Mathewson; treasurer, Mary E. Clute; chaplain, Louise E. Boyden; Adah, Rena M. Thacher; Ruth, Mary J. West; Esther, Lena M. Yeaton; Martha, Harriet Sargent; Electa, Ida M. Stoddard.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS MEETS

Improved ventilation in the schools and uniform legislation were the topics of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, held at the Boston Press Club Tuesday night.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. H. G. Wrightson, twentieth infantry, detailed as professor military drill at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Maj. R. D. Walsh, eleventh cavalry, and Capt. D. W. Harmon, medical corps, detailed member board appointed Dec. 21, vice Lieut.-Col. G. H. Morgan, eleventh cavalry, and Maj. W. J. L. Lyster, medical corps, relieved.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) Richard Hill, detached from the Chauncey to post graduate course naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. R. Munroe, to the Alert. Surgeon J. A. Murphy, detached from naval training station, Newport, R. I., to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. H. Tennent, to naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Boatswain G. B. Llewellyn, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Constellation.

Boatswain W. C. Milligan, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Oregon.

Boatswain F. J. Legere, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Constellation.

Boatswain James Reilly, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Monadnock.

Boatswain W. A. James, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Constellation.

Boatswain J. C. Holmes, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Intrepid.

Boatswain C. T. Goertz, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Constellation.

Boatswain E. R. Wroughton, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the St. Louis.

Boatswain N. E. Cook, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Atlantic fleet.

pointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, 1913, to the Hartford.

Boatswains E. L. Jones and W. C. Carpenter, acting appointments as boatswains from Jan. 11, to the Atlantic fleet.

Boatswain Murry Wolfe, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, to the Constellation.

Boatswain C. L. Greene, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, to the Constellation.

Boatswain C. L. Greene, acting appointment as boatswain from Jan. 11, to the special service squadron.

Chief Gunner Simon Jacobs, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Machinist H. H. Chambers, detached from receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to the Panther.

Machinist C. E. Briggs, detached from receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to the New Jersey.

Machinist T. J. Hayes, detached from the South Carolina; continue naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Machinist C. S. Padgett, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to the Cleveland.

Carpenter C. P. Baker, to the Olympia. Paymaster's Clerk W. H. Abbey, appointed to naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. H. C. Davis, detached marine barracks, New York; to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, Jr., detached marine barracks, Guam; to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. R. E. Brumbaugh, detached the Wilmington; to the United States.

Movements of Naval Vessels The Caesar, at Newport News. The Sterling, at Guacanayabo bay. The Uncas, at Guantanamo.

The Saturn, at Salina Cruz, Mexico. The Petrel, from Monte Christi to Puerto Plata.

The Albany, at Olongapo. The Nero, at Tiburon.

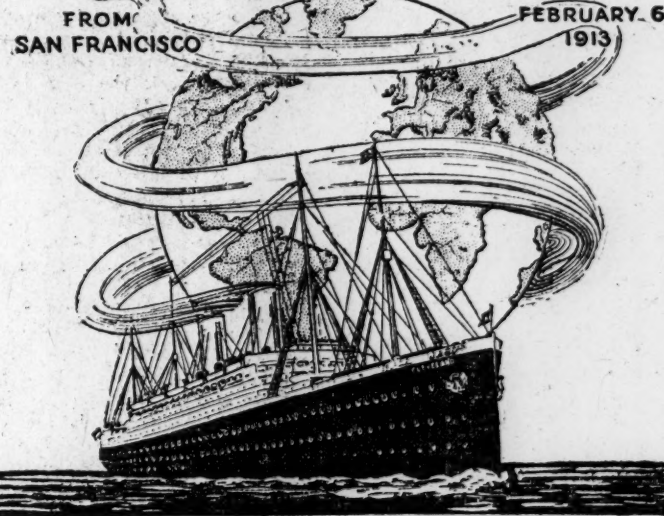
The Whipple, the Peeble, the Paul Jones, the Stewart, the Truxtun, the Alert, the F-1, the F-2 and the F-3, at San Diego.

The Montana, from Beirut for Port Said.

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—110 DAYS—

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A FEW ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE From \$1.200 up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees; also railway fares to and from your home with privilege of returning on the world's largest S. S. IMPERATOR from Hamburg.

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LONDON — PARIS — HAMBURG *Kais' Aug. Vic. Jan. 23.9 a.m. (Pres. Lincoln). Feb. 6 *Pennsylvania..... Jan. 30 (America). Feb. 8 *Hamburg direct, second cabin only *Hitz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa S.S. Hamburg (11,000 tons) Feb. 25, 10 A. M. S.S. Cincinnati (17,000 tons), Mar. 11, 10 A. M. Tourist Dept. for Trip Everywhere HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE 607 Boylston St., Boston



TWO OHIO BANKS MERGE AKRON, O.—The stockholders of the First-Second National Bank have taken over the Peoples Bank. The latter will be changed to the First-Second Savings & Trust Company. The two banks represent combined assets amounting to over \$12,000,000.

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SPECIAL TRAIN TOURS Through cars without change stops at places of interest en route, including Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon, and New Orleans Mardi Gras. All expenses included or not, as you prefer. Utmost freedom of travel in California. Return with party or independently. Stop-over privileges. JAN. 21, 30, FEB. 4, 13 AND LATER.

FLORIDA Panama Canal, Nassau and Cuba JAN. 18, 31, FEB. 7 AND LATER RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 306 Washington St., Boston

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OF THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

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Address HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. Boston.

THE AMERICAN BUYER ABROAD

THE question is frequently asked, "Why does the American buyer go abroad?" The first answer is in order to search the European markets for their choicest silks, most exquisite laces, embroideries, linens, dress goods and novelties.

Until the last few years this has been the chief object of these trips abroad, and possibly it may be said to be so now, but trips of observation are gaining rapidly in favor among the stores, many of which make quite a feature of advertising garments, "made in America from Parisian ideas."

These observation trips are made wholly for the purpose of studying the new styles and gaining ideas which may be carried out by American manufacturers, for buyers have become convinced that in many lines a higher grade of workmanship is produced in the United States. Garments made in America are equal to those bought abroad, and as the 60 per cent duty charged on most imported lines is avoided on American-made garments, the latter meet with a much more ready sale.

It has been considered an unfortunate fact that, in spite of the high standard of work in American factories, the manufacturers are not style originators, for, although they are entering this field, they still depend upon Paris to produce the ideas which they copy.

It has become so common an occurrence for buyers to make an annual or semi-annual trip abroad that it is simply an ordinary event to most of them.

Language Secret Told

It is frequently asked how buyers going abroad overcome the difficulty of language in the various countries. The European manufacturers, however, provide, for this difficulty by having English-speaking employees, as a large amount of their profits come from American buyers.

The buyer going abroad has to plan far enough ahead to insure that his department will run smoothly in his absence. He must arrange for special sales and must consult with the advertising manager regarding the allotment for his department.

The merchandise manager is the man to whom the buyer looks, since he decides how much shall be spent in buying goods; and determines how much profit has been made from the sale of those previously bought—if the result is not satisfactory reasons are demanded. Before the trip abroad can be made long conferences are held between the buyer and the merchandise man. The buyer must state his plans and designate the amount which he wishes to allow his assistants to spend during his absence. He must go into detail regarding the result of his previous trip; how much money was spent; what was the profit made. The allowance for the coming trip will be gauged thereby.

Search Made for the Unique

The buyer is expected to search out all unique or artistic goods from the remote corners of Europe, and if it is useful for him to return with a fur coat that will be of unusual interest he may be advised, with the utmost unconcern, to journey even to the "Land of the Midnight Sun" in search of it.

The average cost of a buyer's four to six weeks' trip is close to \$1000 provided he starts from the Atlantic coast, otherwise the railroad fare from the Pacific coast must be added. The expense account includes not only railroad fare, hotels and regular traveling expenses, but the cost of visiting theaters, cafes and all places where styles may be observed.

Until the last year buyers from all parts of the United States usually have sailed from New York; but since the new superbly equipped boats have been added to the Boston service that port is receiving a much larger share of patronage.

Each buyer has some special markets which he must visit if he is to purchase for his department, but Paris is the Mecca for all.

The first thought of the linen buyer turns to France and to Ireland, and the latter stands out prominently before the lace buyer because of the great popularity which Irish laces have enjoyed. There are many other countries, however, which he must visit to furnish the variety of laces to his customers which Dame Fashion dictates shall be worn. A visit to Switzerland is essential, for that country exported from St. Gall alone to the United States during six months of the past year over \$6,000,000 in goods. These figures included not only laces, but cotton embroideries, handkerchiefs, curtains—in fact, all kinds of cotton goods.

Many Countries Contribute

The dress goods buyer looks to Scotland for his Harris tweeds; to Ireland and Wales for woolsens; to England for chevots and many other lines, and to Germany for broadcloths.

The silk buyer is most interested in France, Switzerland and Italy for silks and in Germany—particularly Berlin and Crefeld—for velvets.

The hosiery buyer purchases hosiery in Germany, and silk ones in France. So on all down the line—different buyers search different countries for the best that is produced, only finally to drift into the whirlpool of fashion—Paris—in the words of one of Boston's buyers, "Magical Paris, with its round of shops, salons, theaters, cafes and gardens; Paris, always the gay, carefree place, always inspiring, yet the most unreal city in the world."

From the moment the buyer reaches his portals till he is out of sound and hearing it is a continual round of sightseeing and gaiety, but he is not one of the merry-makers; he is on the outside, with business his uppermost thought and the most fashionably dressed people of the

world pass before him. Many of these men and women appear to him simply as wearers of beautiful clothes who have learned well their art. The fashionable circles of Paris give the most serious thought to the slightest detail of neckwear, hats, shoes and belts. The variety of the styles, the richness of the fabrics, the luxurious furs, the chic hats, the smart shoes are dazzling by their very perfection. It has been said that the panorama of the season's styles will pass before one if he will stand at a certain spot for one hour in Paris.

The Riviera, the world's most fashionable winter resort, is perhaps the center of attraction for all buyers abroad at present.

Inside Work Described

The large stores employ Paris representatives and correspondents and a Paris, London and Berlin office is maintained by most. This is the buyers' headquarters, where he reports upon his arrival and where the small manufacturers send their agents with a line of goods for his inspection.

Secrecy is the keynote of the shops of

the great fashion artists. In many places a buyer is not admitted unless he guarantees that he will purchase before leaving, unless he represents a firm of unquestioned reliability. When he has thoroughly convinced the proprietor that he is not a competitor who has come to secure ideas, but that his visit is entirely in good faith for the purpose of buying, he is taken behind locked doors, the curtains are lowered to avoid the possibility of a glimpse of precious articles being matched by a representative of a rival and the buyer is shown the garments which in their completion have been seen by only one of the workers in the great establishment. To avoid the danger of an employee giving out the design, each part is made by different workers and when completed is taken to the one designer, who, in the privacy of her own securely barred workshop, puts the separate parts together, and behold! a mode is produced the sale of which frequently brings four figures.

The buyer returns to the homeland with an abundance of new ideas for improving the work of the department and increasing his efficiency as a buyer.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

TRAINING FOR OFFICE

"How did your boy, Henry, come out at college?"

"Why, I thought everybody in the village knew. He was graduated at the head of his political economy class."

"Has he gone to work yet?"

"Not yet. I'm making him take a two years' business course at the commercial school here. After he gets through with that the Civic Club is going to run him for mayor."—St. Louis Republican.

OUT OF PLACE

Howell—I feel like a fish out of water.

Powell—I feel like a horse in a garage.

—Spokane Chronicle.

TEMPORARILY INACTIVE

Mrs. Given—What are you doing?

Wayfarer—Resting after running for office, mum.—New York Sun.

MIGHT ARGUE IN VAIN

First lawyer: I was looking over my boy's geometry lesson last night. I was quite interested in that proposition, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Second lawyer: That isn't very complicated.

First lawyer: No, but I was trying to think what a man could do if he had the other side of the case.—Puck.

THINGS RATHER TANGLED

"Is there harmony in the party?" asked one campaigner.

"I should say not," replied the other. "One of the candidates cannot even reconcile his own statements."—Washington Star.

WAY TO GET AHEAD

To win success, your first rule in life should be "Get busy!" and your second rule "Keep busy!"—Somerville Journal.

JACKSON STUDENTS SEEK ESSAY PRIZES

MEDFORD, Mass.—Eight Jackson College students have filed essays with the Browning Society of Boston in competition for the prizes of \$30 and \$20 offered for the best two essays upon the subject "Browning's Use of His Own Source in Creating the Characters of Pompilia and Caposachchi."

The competitors are Miss Margaret Buck, Lexington; Miss Louis A. Bertold, Saugus; Miss Isabella Cameron, Arlington; Miss Mary E. Cavanaugh, West Lynn; Miss Helen E. Hearsey, Gloucester; Miss Abby H. R. Field, West Somerville; Miss E. Hazel Macy, Somerville, and Miss Helen R. Scammon, Stratham, N. H.

U. C. R. ALLEGED MONOPOLY TOLD CINCINNATI—Richard W. Kenyon, former part owner of the Union Cash Register Company, testified in the trial of the 30 officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company Tuesday that Fred S. High, one of the defendants had visited his place of business at Hartford, Conn., on two occasions and advised him to discontinue the business as the National "owned the cash register business" and would tolerate no competition.

NEW POST FOR GRAIN EXPORT

MANDAN, N. D.—A. W. Peterson, superintendent of the government field station at Yuma, Ariz., has been elected superintendent of the new federal experiment station to be located at this point for the development of grains and grasses for semi-arid sections of the United States.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

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Bel Canto Method. Only teacher of Miss Wilda Bennett, "Every Woman" Company. Individual or Class Instruction.

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For Many Years New York's Pre-eminent Music School

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Our teachers' diplomas are recognized throughout America.

Terms, including tuition, board, practicing, teacher's certificate, etc., on application.

Concerts weekly. Send for booklet A.

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TEACHER OF SINGING

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PERCY C. HAYDEN

Orchestra for all occasions. Will call personally. 33 Cary Ave., Chelsea. Tel. 129-5.

EXPERT TALKS ON LODGING HOUSES

Lodging house problems were discussed by Robert A. Woods, resident head of the South End House, at the joint committee conference of the departments of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at Perkins Hall yesterday.

"Such problems," said Mr. Woods, "touch every house and home. There should be sympathetic interest in lodging house keepers, in order to try to understand their standards, and, if possible, work with them to encourage all that is right and sound and help them to see wherein their methods may be improved."

CIVIL WAR PEACE SHAFT DESIGNED

FITZGERALD, Ga.—Plans for a \$15,000 bronze monument here, believed to be the first in the United States raised in honor of both Union and Confederate civil war soldiers, have been accepted by the local commission in charge of construction.

The shaft, which will rise 125 feet will be surmounted by a winged figure representing peace. Statues of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Generals Grant and Lee clasping hands will stand below.

RAILROAD CLUB MEMBERS DINE

Nearly 150 members of the New England Railroad Club attended the monthly dinner at the American House Tuesday evening. R. D. Smith presided and the speakers were C. A. Linstrom and H. B. Tilton.

CORA E. BAILEY

Stetson Hall, 162 Boylston St., Boston

VOICE

It is a belief that the joy of singing is only for a gifted few, but it has been my privilege to bring out voices where there seemed to be little promise of voice, and to correct voices that were believed to be hopelessly impaired.

If desired I will study the voice in public performance and work with a singer to overcome difficulties, correct faults and develop pure tone. Tel. 12-1320

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Teacher of Piano—Accompanist

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MUSICAL ARTISTS

CLIFFORD LOTT

Under direction of Wolfsohn Musical Bureau of N. Y.

L. E. Behrmer, Los Angeles, Cal.

SINGERS WANTED

SINGERS WANTED—The Golden Legend. Address 8-12 Monitor office.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CITY OF UPLAND IN RICH FRUIT SECTION

Settled Only Thirty Years Ago, the District Has Shipped Four Thousand Carloads of Oranges and Lemons in a Single Season

UPLAND, Cal.—Conditions as a place of residence, with opportunities to engage in fruit growing, are commonly set forth as the main attractions of this prosperous and progressive city.

The achievements of the place in the short time since its founding are looked upon by visitors as remarkable. It was only about 30 years ago that George and W. B. Chaffey, brothers, came to California track, football, baseball and basketball grounds and a tennis court. West of the athletic field is an experimental orange grove for the school's agricultural department. The cost of the group equipped is slightly above \$200,000.

There are two national banks here.

One of the first mutual water companies organized in the state furnishes water for irrigating most of the Upland



Second avenue in Upland presents pleasing combination of street, hill and evergreen trees

fornia and laid out what is known as Ontario colony, of which Upland forms a large portion. Upland is in San Bernardino county, southern California, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, 20 miles west of San Bernardino city, 40 miles east of Los Angeles and 60 miles from the Pacific shore.

When the Chaffey's came the Southern Pacific was the only railroad here and the land bore little but sage brush and cactus. The first act of these men was to mark out what is now the beautiful Euclid avenue, running to the mountains and comprising two roadways between which are two rows of pepper trees and the Pacific electric line.

As the colony grew and prospered the main line of the Santa Fe railroad passed through, and the packing industry became important. Thus did Upland spring into existence, and from a mere hamlet of 200 people 15 years ago has grown to a robust incorporated city of 3500 population. This growth has brought with it every modern convenience. Upland has the benefit of an excellent citizenship and an active Chamber of Commerce. Although the city does not claim to be a manufacturing center it has a shoe factory and foundry and machine shops. There is to be a Carnegie library. Ten miles of improved roads are soon to be added to the 10 miles of them already existing.

Fifteen years ago Upland and Ontario colony produced less than 500 cars of citrus fruit; last year more than 4000 cars of oranges and lemons were shipped. Success in fruit raising in this district is accounted for in the fact that the community has stood together upholding the cooperative marketing organizations and sparing no expense and effort to get the fruit to market in the best possible shape, true to grade and attractively packed.

Upland takes much satisfaction in its new high school group, known as the Chaffey union high school, and comprising four beautiful structures with a campus of 14 acres, including a quarter-

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road provided special service attached to the 10:50 a. m. express from North station today for the accommodation of the Pacific Mills directors party in charge of Mr. Reynolds en route to North Andover.

The Boston & Albany road's Allston car shops are overhauling and repainting Boston & Albany box cars of the 300,000 class.

Henry Conolly, train master Union Freight road, with headquarters at Atlantic avenue, is a business visitor at the Portland, Me., terminals today.

The Boston & Maine road inaugurated today for H. P. Hood & Co. through milk car service between Sawyers, N. H., and Bemis, Mass., via Boston.

The building department of the Boston & Albany road is erecting attractive signs at stations on the suburban zone.

John Talbot, track supervisor terminal division Boston & Maine road, is installing a number of spur tracks at the East Somerville locomotive repair shops, for the convenience of the supply department.

The Pittsburgh Bridge Company is assembling material for a four track individual stringer bridge on the Boston & Albany railway main line near Brighton. Commencing today and continuing until further notice, the American Express Company will operate their Gloucester via Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati cars from North station over the Fitchburg road, using a four trip car between Boston and Gloucester.

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A Course of Ten Lessons in READING. Wonderful help to all Readers. Speakers and those interested in Dramatic Work. Complete Course by Mail. The result of 25 years' experience. Course \$10.00. Send ten cents for full outline of course. JENNE MORROW LONG, 617 West 113th St., New York City, New York.

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Easy Home Study Method, proficiency as a well-paid practicing attorney comes quickly. Fifteen years of educational success back of our Institution—Law Course prepared by men at head of or professors in Universities of Chicago, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Harvard, etc.

Let us tell you how we can bring a Complete University Law Course to you, in your own home—with no loss of time—earn while you learn. Write for GENERAL BULLETIN and special information.

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Our correspondence courses increase the advertising man's efficiency; benefit business men by training them to write good advertisements; offer a career to the man of intelligence who will enter the profession of advertising and qualify himself to take on the positions now open in all parts of the United States. You have your choice of department store, men's wear, women's wear, mail order, automobile and other different courses. Write for our interesting booklet. The Dean of our school is Mr. C. L. Watson, an advertising man of wide experience.

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THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Ancient Hall, 27 West 42nd St.

Secretarial Course only. Stenography, French, English, Accountancy and Social Amusements. V. M. WHELAN, Director.

SELF-TEACHING home manuals: Bookkeeping \$1.50, Short-hand \$2.50, Spelling \$1.00. Haven Publishing Board, 1225 W. Ontario, Phila., Pa.

All Things Considered

THE MONITOR should interest the management of high class schools as a publicity medium.

AVIATOR LETS NO SEAT GO EMPTY IN COT AUTO

WHO that likes to ride has not noted with regret the many empty seats in the automobiles he sees rolling merrily over the smooth roads and thought how easily many of the owners might give others pleasure?

Earle L. Ovington, aviator and autoist, not only thought of this as he was running his car, but acted as well as thought, and made a New Year's resolution, which he says he has kept with much satisfaction, that he would give some one his extra seat whenever he could find one to take it. Following is what he said to the Monitor of his experience:

"I made one New Year's resolution and the results have turned out so satisfactory that I think it may be of interest to your readers. I go back and forth between Newton Highlands and Boston a great deal in my automobile, and usually, as I go on business or for some definite purpose, I go alone. Several times I have seen some fellow waiting for a car and have beckoned to him to jump in. The gratitude expressed was so sincere that I got into the habit of doing this regularly and with the new year I decided that I should never go into Boston with an empty seat in my runabout if there was any opportunity of filling it.

"The first expression of the person whom I ask to ride with me is invariably one of surprise. Why this surprise? I must go into Boston anyhow and it costs me practically no more in gasoline to take an extra passenger and, incidentally, I have the pleasure of some one's company instead of making the trip alone. Outside of the fact that I afford them pleasure I get a great deal more pleasure out of the trip myself.

"Some of the people whom I thus pick up are owners of cars and they invariably say, 'That's a good scheme; the next time I have an opportunity when out in my car I shall do likewise.' Several times I have picked up little boys, and it was certainly a treat to hear their

expression of pleasure as we sped swiftly and merrily down the avenue. "The Ovington Company presented me with my first aeroplane flight over Boston. I presume, therefore, that I am indebted to my fellow-beings for the use of my car. In this case I am at least to be able to pay them on the debt.

"Many of the people who hear of this no doubt will think that it is all very well with his first car until he has had more experience. However, this remark will not apply to those who happen to be my fifth, instead of my first car."

STORE NEWS

Bernard Tully, assistant buyer of basement dresses and gowns at Filene's, has returned after a week's vacation.

Miss M. G. Cronan is the new infants' wear buyer for Jordan Marsh Company, succeeding Mrs. M. Morton, who resigned recently.

Miss Elizabeth S. Porter of the vacation department of the woman's welfare committee of the National Civic Federation, will address the salesgirls of the Gilchrist Company Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The employees of A. Hailparn & Co. recently presented Mr. Hailparn with a solid brass desk set.

Miss Agnes Kellier and Miss Nora Keller of the Filene store are planning to spend their vacation in Washington.

E. S. Symons, buyer of upholstery for the Gilchrist Company, has been given charge of the bed and mattress sections.

LEADING HOTELS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.

Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients

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Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

Hotel La Salle
Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.

ERNEST J. STEVENS,
Vice Pres. and Mgr.
La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

Merchants Hotel
Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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HOTEL KUPPER
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Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone

European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

PORTLAND, OREGON—14th and STARK
HOTEL BLACKSTONE

Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.

HENRY KOVELDT, Prop.

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FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

A Clean, Quiet, Homey Place
Genuine Home Cooking
by Excellent Lady Chefs

MODERATE PRICES WILL PREVAIL
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Also does himself the best."

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USE THE ELEVATOR

The St. James Cafe
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Near Massachusetts Avenue
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODEST UNIQUE HOME LIKE
Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

WHEN IN SEATTLE
VISIT
MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
100 Columbia St.
and
503 Third Avenue
SEATTLE, WASH.

The Delft Tea Room
425 BOYLSTON ST., near Berkeley.
Under English Tea Room Management.
DINNER AND SUPPER, 5:30-8:00

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

HOTEL ROSSLYN **NATICK HOUSE**

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Virginia
Long Beach, Southern California

A region famous for its warm, equable winter climate. Surrounded by spacious grounds, with two cement lined Tennis Courts and every outdoor diversion. Beautiful wide view of the ocean, sun parlor and large lobbies. Close to Famous Virginia Country Club, 18-hole golf links, the sportiest in the West. Winter Hotel Virginia is famous for its cuisine and thoroughness of service. Write or wire for booklet, rates or reservations to CARL S. STANLEY, Manager.

MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS
THE ANGELUS
IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.

C. C. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara
California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

U. S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.

J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

FLORIDA Florida's Only
Hotel Clarendon
Seabreeze, Daytona Station
"East Coast" Located directly on the Ocean and the Famous Beach. NOW OPEN.
Golf (9 holes, one of the best courses in the South). Tennis. Motoring. Horseback Riding. Sea Bathing. Fishing. Flying. Booking office, 1750 Broadway, New York, or "Ask Mr. Foster," Metropolitan Tower, New York.

WM. S. KENNEY, Mgr.

DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL HILLYARD RIVER
Delightful Winter Climate, Excellent Hotels

CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA CANADA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE Adolphus
Dallas, Texas.

A Monument to Modern Hotel Construction and Equipment.
Designed for Comfort and Service.

EUROPEAN PLAN. FROM \$2.00 A DAY UP
ALVAH WILSON, Manager

Bermuda means the Hamilton Hotel

Absolutely the last word in cuisine and hotel construction, with every modern convenience, comfort and luxury guaranteed. Sailing, swimming, driving, tennis now at their height.

CHATEAU DE SOISY
Near Paris.

French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.

M. WILLIAMSON DE VISMÉ
SOISY-SOUS-ETIOLLES

WESTERN

HOTEL GRASMERE
CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN—RESIDENTIAL
ELEGANT
NEW

CAFE
"RESTFUL"
IN CONNECTION
SHERIDAN ROAD AND
EASTWOOD AVE.
G. FRED. BRAENDLIN, Prop. & Mgr.

The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Blackstone Chicago
The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers

NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City

No Resort Offers a Wider Range of Pleasurable Occupation—Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Fishing, Shooting, Six Theatres, Grand Opera

The St. Charles
"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

EUROPEAN PLAN MODERN FIREPROOF
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure

Send for Booklet of NEW ORLEANS
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Proprietors

THE QUAIN, HISTORIC SOUTH
Two New Fireproof Hotels of Peculiar Excellence

MOBILE ALABAMA
PENSACOLA FLORIDA
The Cawthon **The San Carlos**

Attractions
Golf, Fishing, Shooting, Yachting, Shell Roads, Superb Climate

Operated by THE HERVEY HOTEL CO. Address either hotel for booklet.

THE DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GA.

American and European Plan.
One Hundred Rooms with Bath.
SAVANNAH'S TOURIST HOTEL.
Complete with every comfort. Cater to the most exacting family and transient trade. Home of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Auto Course. Golf and Tennis.

R. W. POWERS, Mgr.

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates
Room with detached bath \$1.00 up
Room with private bath, \$2.50 up

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

Hotel Magnolia ST. AUGUSTINE FLORIDA

Thoroughly renovated and equipped throughout with steam heat and private baths, currency 200. Modern in every respect. American Plan, \$3.00 per day and up. PALMER AND MACDOWELL, Booklets at Hotel and Travel Dept.—of The Christian Science Monitor.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
WINDSOR HOTEL

Jacksonville's Finest and Florida's Largest and Best Year Round Hotel.
Conducted on both European and American Plans. Reasonable rates assured. Cleanliness and superior service characteristic of the hotel.

THOS. M. WILSON, Prop. and Manager.
A. F. WILSON, Asst. Manager.

Corpus Beach Hotel
Corpus Christi - Texas

SURF BATHING FISHING BOATING GOLF
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Situated on a peninsula with magnificent water views from every room. Modern in every respect.

AMERICAN PLAN, \$4.00 PER DAY UP
Write for reservation
GEO. E. KORST, Manager
THE MOST RESTFUL PLACE IN TEXAS
For booklet address Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor

HOTELS INDIAN RIVER
and **ROCKLEDGE NOW OPEN**
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA

Electric light and elevator, steam heat. All outside rooms, single and on suite, with and without bath. SOFT WATER SUPPLY. White help exclusively. GOLF—TENNIS—BILLIARDS—BOATING—SHOOTING and FISHING. Orchestra. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Through Pullman service. HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Prop. Louis Jenness, Manager.

Gasparilla Inn
BOCA GRANDE, FLORIDA

FIRST SEASON
Suites with private bath, every convenience, everything new. Under management of MR. FRANK H. ABBOTT. Write for booklet.

The Hamilton
14th and K Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located, all modern improvements and homelike. Table exceptionally good. American plan. Rates \$2.00 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.

IRVING O. BELL, Prop.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, experienced, dresses employment, gowns, fancy shirt waists, or will go on seamstresses, remodeling. M. I. BERNICK, 208 Claremont pk., Boston. Tel. 2-2812. Ref. 2812.

DRESSMAKER would like a position as a seamstress in private family. Address all letters to MRS. LOU SMITH, room 1, 4 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKER would like employment by the day; terms reasonable; can furnish references. MRS. ALVIN L. ALLINGHAM, 23 Dana st., suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by the day or week; reference, M. E. HIGGINS, 38 E. Canton st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by

MATTHEW remodeling a specialty. MRS. J.
MATTHEW 67 School st., Roslindale, Mass. 1
DRESS WORK experienced work wanted by
the day by experienced woman. MRS.
BATCH, 580 Commonwealth av., suite B,
Boston. Tel. Tremont 2591-J. 1

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY desires evening
employment; would do stenography,
read aloud, take care of children, give in-
struction in French, Latin, Spanish, etc.

MARION W. JONES 353A Columbus ave.
Boston. Tel. Tremont 2591-J. 2

ELLIOTT FISHER BILLING OPERA-
TOR and office work, age 22, single, residi-
ng in Boston, can furnish A1 reference.
Mention 8568. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT double-end
 bookkeeper, billing clerk or clerical
 work; can give first-class references. **HELEN**
MOSS, 17 Harvard av., Grove Hall
 Dorchester, Mass. 15

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN wanted
 with high knowledge of
 wearing apparel from under garments to
 outside wraps; best references. **MRS. J.**
HYLAND, 44 West Newton st., Boston
 Mass. 15

EXPERIENCED MANICURIST and
HAIRDRESSER is open for position; with
 references as to character and ability. **MRS. NELLIE C. PARKER**
 15

are Mrs. Green, 104 N. Main st. Springfield, Mass. 1

GENERAL HOUSEWORK — Situation wanted by Protestant girl in small family on B Second Mall, Tel. Brookline 2913-M. 2

ne Mass. 2

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, assistant bookkeeper and billing clerk, age 25, single, residence Dorchester; \$10-\$15 weekly experience as billing clerk and all kinds of office work; can furnish 1 reference. Mention 8568. STAFFORD, 2100 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 10

GENERAL OFFICE WORK age 21

single, residence FREE: \$8. weekly
Attention 857. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
t. Boston. Tel. OX. 2360. 11-11-61

HOUSEKEEPER-Respectable American
lady, 55, of good family, well engaged in
household work. Address and telephone
Address, stating particulars, MRS
AMERSON, 109 Wolcott av., Torrington
Conn. 11-11-61

HOUSEKEEPER POSITION wanted in
middle or upper American family. Address
stating particulars, MRS. GARDNER, 24
Maple St., Methuen, Mass. 11-11-61

LADY (middle-aged, well educated, capable)
wishes to be employed in a responsible
position in a home, school, or business
office. Address, stating particulars, Mrs.
J. H. GARDNER, 24 Maple St., Methuen,
Mass. 11-11-61

to home institution; best references
given and required. MISS S. A. CRAW-
FORD, 67 Granite Pl., E. Milton, Mass.
LAUNDRESS--A neat colored woman
could like single washing to take home
with satisfaction; call
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MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER in small family, or attendant; thoroughly experienced American lady desires position in Portland, Ore. or Los Angeles, Cal. MRS. J. E. A. HOLBROOK, 114 Ashcroft st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE would like situation together or separately as butler, valet, house steward and lady's maid; ages 34 and 32; Scotchman, speaks German; wife, Swiss, speaks English, French and German; both well educated, highly recommended; willing to go anywhere; to traveling and with thorough knowledge of household management. A. MURRAY, 353 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

MUSIC STUDENT wishes to make music with students who like to play piano. Boston.

MUSIC STUDENT desires wife or husband full time evening; has had experience teaching children. MISS A SPARRER, 7 Atlantic Street, Boston; tel. 229-80 W. B. 36

NEAT, capable colored girl wishes position to do housework. JULIAN NEWHAL, 34 Buckley St., BOSTON. 34

NIGHT MULLATO GIRL, wishes position as care for apartments or private home. MISS BARB WILSON, Boston. 34

Pearl Back Bay Station. Boston. 34

NEAT COOKED GIRL, white, house-
work in a small family in
good references. MRS. GERT-
UDE PIPER, 71 Camden
st., Roxbury. 20
NEAT COLORED GIRL wants work by
the day. DORA CARLE, care Smith,
utland sq., Suite 5, Boston. 21
NURSEMAID OR SECOND MAID, pos-
sibly a Protestant, with good refer-
ences. Address or call, MISS MADE-
WILLIAMS, 22 Dana st., Suite 3, Roxbury. 18
NURSERY MAID, American, Protes-
tant, would like position with children;

ADAMS 30 Evergreen av. Winter 16
ill; do not call Sunday.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, would
seek position; 7 years' experience; \$10
week. MISS C. E. SAUL, 8 Adams st.
Watertown, Mass. 16
POSITION WANTED by a good cook;
excellent housekeeper; references. Appli-
cant, H. H. RENDERS, 37 Elm St.
Newton st., Boston. 20
POSITION WANTED by young German cor-
respondent; can be useful in English; un-
derstands typewriting, quick and accurate;
to start MISS E. SCHLETT, 19
unbold av., Boston. 18
WANTED: A LADY desiring

PROTECTOR—22 years; experience; excellent record of work; 2 years in present position; good of newspaper; knowledge of bookkeeping, and not afraid of work; best references. MISS MARGARET GULESIAN, 16 Norfolk st., Dorchester, Mass. 21

READER AND ENTERTAINER desires employment as visiting companion afternoons, and evening engagements. MURIEL COLLINS, 4 Massachusetts av. Boston. 20

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN would be pleased as companion or light attendant. can furnish best of references. ELIZABETH S. MOORE, P. O. Box 5, Barrington, R. I. 15

REFINED AMERICAN GIRL (high

school graduate; USMC; Port of the
 attendant; mother's helper; best
 friend. MARY DE WOLF, 119 MUI
 Dorchester, Mass. 20
 RELIABLE COLORED GIRL wants gen-
 eral work; not experienced; willing to
 learn. MAUD ROGERS, 33 Corning st.
 Boston. 13
 SALESLADY desires position with good
 salary; experienced in various departments.
 Mrs. WILLIAM J. SMITH, 1 George st.,
 Lynn, Mass. 16
 SEAMSTRESS—Middle-aged lady de-
 sires employment by the day; plain sew-
 ing and mending. MRS. H. B. SMITH
 Denmark st., Boston. 16

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK. Age 27. Wm.
res. city. 8 years exp. 6 with civil
engineer. 2 years with large mfg. house.
to furnish all written (cf. Mention 8562.
NATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
service free to all), 8 Raceland st., Bos-
ton. Tel. OX. 2900. 16

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEWING wanted by the hour in Back Bay, 20 cents hour; experienced. MRS. E. RICHARDSON, 31 Astor st., Suite 15, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, age 38, single, residence Newton Highlands, \$15 week; 12 years experience in Boston office. Mention \$600. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 30, single, res. Roxbury, \$8-\$10 week, 5 mos. exp. Mention \$500. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (21, single) desires position; 30 week. GERRIE A. LEARY, 17 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 1209-W.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, desires position with opportunity to advance; excellent penmanship; with all files as to character and industry. EDITH M. CAMPBELL, 227 Holland st., West Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY-Young woman with over 10 years' experience, very competent and reliable, desires permanent position; best references. MRS. J. DRINKWATER, 15 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER OR VISITING SECRETARY-American young lady, college education, desires employment by the hour; will work reasonably. MISS M. ALSTY, 17 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 1209-W.

STENOGRAPHER-Experienced, desires position; 30 week. GERRIE A. LEARY, 17 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 1209-W.

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STENOGRAPHER-Experienced, desires position; 30 week. GERRIE A. LEARY, 17 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 1209-W.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-Wanted, woman in the thirties, who is competent to take charge of 4-year-old child, and who can do plain sewing. Address MISS JEAN LENOX, 220 W. 14th st., New York City.

COMPETENT PROTESTANT MAID to care for two children, 4 and 6 years old, and assist with second work, wages \$20. Address J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

COOK and laundress, experienced, family of 3; house country; wages \$30; call between 10 and 11 o'clock; bring references. MRS. B. D. DATES, 308 West 82nd st., New York City.

DRESSMAKER wanted, capable of making entire dress; first-class workers only. Address ALFRED C. 885 17th av. (Bath Beach), Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small modern home, would take one willing to be intelligent; state experience, salary wanted, and nationality. MRS. R. L. HUGHES, 12 Swan st., Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted (white); private home; no washing or ironing; good home. MRS. WOOD, 605 West 14th st., New York City.

GOOD FINISHER on waists and skirts; not hand; wages \$1.00. Address ALFRED C. 885 17th av. (Bath Beach), Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted-Young woman; must have experience in the care of children. Write to MRS. W. F. FOX, 17 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 1209-W.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York City, require particularly efficient saleswomen for their women's and misses' suit departments. Apply at office of general manager.

TOY REPAIRERS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York City, require experienced, competent toy repairers. Apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Maid, general housework; family of three; must be competent; \$6.50 per week. Address MRS. C. H. MILES, 315 S. 33rd st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Reliable general housework; good wages; good home; references desired; apply morning. MISS H. SCHAU, 545 14th st., New York City.

WANTED-Capable, refined woman to take the mother's place in the home of a business woman; 3 children, 10, 12, 11. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

WHITE GIRL wanted for general housework; by the day; no ironing; good wages. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist in dental work; no washing; good wages. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position as stenographer; salary \$12; apply by letter only. Emp. Dept., PERRY, DAME & CO., 150 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN as mother's helper in comfortable home, consisting of father, mother and two children, one 6, one 4, one 2; no washing; good wages. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED-Young man, thorough training, desires position as assistant advertising manager of eastern home; writes effective copy; good references. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

PORTER, help with shipping, general housework, etc.; can also take law position; with long experience. I. G. WARFIELD, 225 W. 14th st., New York City.

POSITION WANTED BY A machinist; has both stationary and marine engineer's licenses; best references; will go anywhere. Address J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

POSITION WANTED in clothing, underwear, and tailoring business, also traveling salesman; cutter by trade; correspondence solicited. F. K. DILLON, Malton, N. Y.

POSITION wanted as manufacturer's representative; traveling salesman; good references. Address J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to sell first-class line shoes for Greater New York and vicinity; best references. L. H. NOLLE, 130 Post av., New York City.

SALESMAN, clean cut, age 40, of sterling character and good references; good salary; good home. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to sell first-class line shoes for Greater New York and vicinity; best references. L. H. NOLLE, 130 Post av., New York City.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

NEAT, REFINED COLORED GIRL wants position as maid for light housework; good plain cook and neat worker; no washing; sleep home; personal and will. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

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PASTRY COOK-Protentant white woman wants position; thoroughly experienced in all lines; specialties plain and fancy. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

POSITION as social secretary; excellent ability; experience in the management of domestic help; pleasant social manners and address; also experienced traveling salesman; MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

POSITION of responsibility in the home as attendant, companion or managing housework; MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

REFINED CAPABLE TRISTWORTHY WOMAN (34), with girl 12, boy 17, would like to leave home; good references; good salary; good home. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

REFINED AMERICAN YOUNG LADY desires position as traveling salesman; good salary; good home. Address MRS. J. C. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley pl., Montclair, N. J.

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Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick-lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

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ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington St., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Engraving. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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LA GRECQUE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 70 to 88 Market St., Lynn.

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BESSE ROLFE CO., Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices.

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HUNT'S LUNCH, QUALITY FOOD, 18 CENTRAL SQUARE.

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RUBBER FOOTWEAR of good quality, properly fitted—can always be found at HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, J. C. PALMER, manager, 26 Market St.

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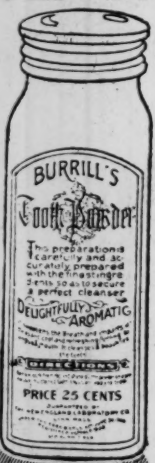
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They come in every bottle of Burrill's. It is a wonderfully efficient tooth cleanser, exceptionally fine in texture and with a delightfully pleasant taste. Burrill's is indeed the finest tooth preparation on the market today. Send for a bottle at once. Also send your dealer's name.



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Guaranteed by
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DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS
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Will pump nearly all liquids or liquors. If desired, can thoroughly MIX and HEAT fluids to all degrees of temperature from like warm to almost boiling. For tankers, mines, boats, irrigation, contract work, etc. Constant service, without wear, attention or repair. Simple, portable and powerful. 4 to 400 gallons per minute. \$5 to \$50.

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Soft rubber hair carrier. Ties, curls, crimps, waves, puffs. No wire, bone, wood, metal. Soft rubber only. Great for children's hair. 1 set, 3 colors, 25 cents a set. At stores or by mail.

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10 cts. Everywhere. A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any Amusing Drug, Bird or Toy and an Amusing Store. By mail to any address if they do not furnish them. DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

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Phone Bell Main 812 ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on second floor for Bachelors.

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Electricians and Locksmiths
Tel. 420 B. B.
Established 1890

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Houses and home sites in pleasing location; established community; trustworthy; beautiful; convenient to New York City (35 minutes); affords real pleasure to show it; we invite investigation. G. L. DEVEREAUX, 320 Fifth Ave., New York

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LARGEST DEALERS IN THESE GOODS IN THE WEST

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THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices

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Specialists in Dry Cleaning

Good Work Prompt Service
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Mention this "ad" and get a pretty rose with our compliments

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SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. CHARLES
\$3 and \$2 Hats
Silk Hats \$5

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Lowest prices. All work guaranteed.
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TWO LARGE furnished front room for gentlemen, bathroom floor, large closets, private family, quiet neighborhood, good car service, rear. 1908 Oak St. West 1207.

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This price does not include stool or delivery. Terms cash or short time.

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No Liquors Served.
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144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
THE DUTCH GARDEN
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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

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Return of All Fees Absolutely Insured
If You Wish, If Not Successful,
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Tel. Randolph 797. CHICAGO

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TO RENT by young Dostonian couple, one front room, steam heat, with bay window facing east; one block from Grace St. station. N. W. Elevated near Sheridan road; 3 blocks from Lake. Phone Graceland 1767.

FOR RENT—In vicinity of Madison St. and 43rd Ave., light, steam-heated room; private family. Phone Kedzie 4088.

ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—By lady teacher, an alcove room or two adjoining rooms, between 47th, 48th, Lake Ave. and Greenwood Ave.; will furnish if desired. Address R 7, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

REFINED YOUNG MAN wishes room and board with private family; references exchanged. L. D. LACY, 809 LaSalle St. station.

HELP WANTED—CHICAGO

SOLICITORS WANTED—Men or women, to sell photo coupons, day or evening. RICHARD STUBBS, 1041 Temple, 800 North Clark St., Chicago.

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Easily emptied—Dust

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

UNSETTLED TONE PERVADES MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Better Sentiment Abroad Has Slight Effect Upon Trading in New York and Price Movement Is Irregular

LONDON IS FIRMER

London was in a more cheerful frame of mind this morning. A more hopeful view was taken of the Balkan situation. Security prices advanced accordingly. New York responded to the better feeling abroad and prices improved moderately. However, in view of the severe slump stocks have undergone the last few days a rally was almost inevitable.

Opening quotations in New York were fractionally above last night's closing and for a brief spell it looked as if they would still higher. But they did not hold their gain long. Stocks were freely offered and the early gains were quickly lost.

Local stocks opened well above last night's closing. Granby and Copper Range were in demand at higher prices. American Telephone again showed improvement. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 71 1/2, advanced to 72 1/2, and then sagged off. American Smelting opened off 1/2 at 68 1/2, advanced nearly a point before midday. Canadian Pacific opened ex rights at 24 1/2, declined to 24 1/4, advanced again to 24 3/4, and again sagged off. Southern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 103 1/2, improved to 106 1/2, and then dropped nearly 2 points. St. Paul gained more than a point.

The heavy transactions in rights was the principal feature of the early Boston market. Trading in the general list and mining shares was rather neglected. During the first 30 minutes of trading changed hands, at from \$1 to 90 cents. Later, these sales were all cancelled and they will not be dealt in until the 30th. American Telephone stock was fairly active in this market with transactions of 608 shares, at from 136 to 135 1/2 during the first half hour.

Copper Range opened up 3/4 at 47 1/2, and after improving fractionally sagged off. Gains were made by Butte & Superior, North Butte and Isle Royale. Stocks were heavy during the early afternoon. American Telephone was particularly weak. The Rock Island is steady. Local stocks were unsettled.

LONDON—In the final dealings some irregularity was noted but in the main the tone was firm. Gilt-edged investment was higher in spite of the stiffer discounts on pending withdrawals of gold for shipment to Argentina. Sentiment as to home rails was most cheerful, although the showing of earnings was mixed owing to the recent blizzard. American railway shares were irregular on the curb. Foreigners and mines were steady. Coppers were repurchased and the feelings as to the metal was more calm. Rio Paros closed at 72 1/2. The bourse at Paris closed firm and at Berlin unsettled.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today copper continued weak but inactive. Tin up 1/4, 25 tons of this week's delivery selling at 50.25, 25 tons of next week's delivery and 25 tons of January also selling at 50.25. Quotations are: Copper, spot 15 1/2, January to April 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2; tin, 61 @ 61 1/2; lead, 4 1/4 @ 4 3/4; spelter, 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) BONDS

ROCHESTER—The \$6,170,000 4 1/2 per cent 20-year bonds were awarded to syndicate consisting of Harris Forbes & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Blodgett & Co. and Estabrook & Co. at 102.502.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably rain tonight or Thursday; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow tonight and probably Thursday; warmer tonight; moderate and southwest winds. A ridge of high pressure along the Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the eastern section. A disturbance in the western section of the Pacific disturbance now forms a well defined storm area extending from Washington southward to Wyoming.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 34; 12 noon 41; 4 p. m. 41. Average temperature yesterday, 27 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
New York.....38
Boston.....34
Washington.....34
Philadelphia.....34
Chicago.....34
St. Louis.....34
San Francisco.....34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....7:11; High water.....4:37; 4:33 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. Length of day.....9:29

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allied Chem. 2d	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allied Chem. 1st	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	36	36 1/4	35 3/4	36 1/4
Am. Can.	25 1/2	27 1/4	25 1/2	26 3/4
Am. Car. & P.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Am. Cities	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Am. Coal Prod.	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
Am. Express	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Am. Ice	21	21 1/4	21	21 1/4
Am. Linseed Oil	10	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Am. Linseed Oil 1st	31	31	31	31
Am. Locom.	39	39 3/4	39	39 3/4
Am. Smelting	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Sugar	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am. T. & T.	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Anacostia	36 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4
Atchafalaya	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Baldwin	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Baldwin Loco. 1st	50	50	50	50
B. & O.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Both Steel	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
B. R. T.	66 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4
Brown	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Cal. Petrol. 1st	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Can. Pac.	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
Can. Leather	242	243 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2
Can. Leather 1st	94	94	94	94
Cent. Leather	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cent. N. J.	362	362 1/2	362 1/2	362 1/2
Ch. & O.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Ch. & O. W. P.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ch. & N. W.	32	32	32	32
Ch. & N. W. 1st	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Ch. & N. W. 2nd	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Ch. & N. W. 3rd	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Ch. & N. W. 4th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 5th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 6th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 7th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 8th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 9th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 10th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 11th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 12th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 13th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 14th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 15th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 16th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 17th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 18th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 19th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 20th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 21st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 22nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 23rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 24th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 25th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 26th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 27th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 28th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 29th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 30th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 31st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 32nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 33rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 34th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 35th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 36th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 37th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 38th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 39th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 40th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 41st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 42nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 43rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 44th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 45th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 46th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 47th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 48th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 49th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 50th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 51st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 52nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 53rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 54th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 55th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 56th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 57th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 58th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 59th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 60th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 61st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 62nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 63rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 64th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 65th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 66th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 67th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 68th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 69th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 70th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 71st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 72nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 73rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 74th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 75th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 76th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 77th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 78th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 79th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 80th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 81st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 82nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 83rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 84th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 85th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 86th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 87th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 88th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 89th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 90th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 91st	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 92nd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 93rd	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 94th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 95th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 96th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 97th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 98th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 99th	31	32	31	32
Ch. & N. W. 100th	31	32	31	32

HEAVY BOND AND NOTE ISSUES FOR JANUARY LIKELY

With but a fortnight of the new year spent, there has been offered for investment \$107,500,000 of new bond and note issues by American corporations.

This figure is the total of the more important issues. The general expectation had been that the first-of-the-year disbursements would serve as a fillip to the investment market, and, judging by the amount of new bonds and notes put out so far this month, this view is destined to be fully borne out.

The practice of postponing financing announcements to the first month of a new year appears to be growing in favor. The aggregate of new securities issued in January, 1912, was \$341,000,000, over three times as large as that for the previous month, while \$225,000,000 of securities were issued in January, 1911, compared with \$116,000,000 in the previous month. It is almost certain that the current month's aggregate financing will run far ahead of last month, inasmuch as the volume of pending security issues—in connection with the New York subway for a single example—is this year exceptionally large.

The following table enumerates the principal new issues since Jan. 1:

	Amount	Rate	Yield	Gene
Ohio conv.	\$63,250,000	4 1/2%	4.85%	Giron
Ter Ry Co	\$10,000,000	4 1/2	4.25	Grant
W Ind notes	10,000,000	4 1/2	5.00	Green
equip cfs.	8,000,000	4 1/2	5.00	Gr No
writer notes	4,000,000	5	5.00	Hanco
Ill Ry Co	3,832,000	5	5.00	Indi
Long Lt Co	3,500,000	6	6.00	Insp
S I notes	33,000,000	6	6.00	Isl Cw
omo Co	1,200,000	5	5.70	Isl Co
S & E Corp	685,000	5	5.70	
	\$107,467,000			

Fair Amount of Stock Figures in Current Transactions
but the Market Continues Conservative—Crossbreds
Open Easier at the January Sales in London

There is a general impression, it is true, that top prices have been reached in the wool market, here and abroad. Production of fabrics at high prices in Europe and America has been brisk, during the past year, and, in consequence, the demand for raw wool will be less urgent later in 1913. But the momentum of trade is sufficient to impel continued production.

For underwear and hosiery the call has been particularly good.

At London's wool sale Tuesday 7068 bales were offered. Bidding is reported to have been active from all quarters, especially in the country. Prices generally were unchanged, but the prices of the medium and coarse crossbreds sold 5 per cent lower. Merinos were readily sold.

The following table is self explanatory:

	1913	Low	High	Dec	Depreciat
Cal & Hecla	63	55	11		\$50,000
Osoeja	107	90	12		1,173,000
Mohawk	65	54	11		1,100,000
Wolverine	71	63	8	10%	1,000,000
Superior	76	67	9		630,000
Quincy	40	32	8	8%	400,000
Quincy	80	73	7		907,000
Cal & Arizona	72	60	6	6%	4,195,182
Quincy	63	56	7	6%	3,077,000
Old Dominion	56	49	6	6%	1,906,784
Hancock	25	18	6	6%	1,000,000
Old Dominion	35	30	5	5%	1,000,000
Tamarack	38	32	6		480,000
Conner Range	35	29	6	2 1/2%	2,000,000
Conner Range	60	54	5	5X	\$81,212
Lake	26	21	5	5%	500,000
North Butte	34	29	5	5%	800,000
North Butte	34	29	5	5%	1,947,500
Anaconda	41	36	4	4%	5,557,500
Total					\$52,653,724

CAR ORDER
NEW YORK—The Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order for 2500 freight cars from the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

AVERAGE BRITISH WHEAT PRICES.
NEW YORK—Average British wheat prices, according to Dornbusch, for the week ending Dec. 31, in quarters of 480 pounds each, were 29s 10d, compared with 30s 7d for the previous week; for a year ago, 35s; two years ago, 30s 7d, and three years ago, 33s 1d.

ursell Shoe Co.; Essex.
 Reading, Pa.—E. S. and W. E. Krouse
 S.
 Richmond, Va.—Adams; Abe Stern; Ad
 ns.
 Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing and F. A
 rvey of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn; U. S.
 Rockville, Md.—Laker.
 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Ben Davis; U. S.
 San Francisco, Cal.—I. Gardner; U. S.
 Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougald of A
 ell Shoe Co.; U. S.
 Scranton, Pa.—H. Kleiten; U. S.
 Scranton, Pa.—R. M. Goldsmith of Gold
 smith Bros.; Adams

MARLBORO ELECTRIC COMPANY
Shareholders of the Marlboro Electric Company have voted to apply to the board of gas and electric light commissioners for authority to issue 1300 shares of new stock to refund the floating indebtedness incurred by the company to pay for additions and improvements to plant and property.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRANCE INTERVENES
TO PROTECT NATIVES
OF GRAND-COMORE

Chamber Unanimously Acts
When M. Augagneur Tells
of Treatment Meted Out
by Company to Islanders

PACT CANCELLED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—No greater proof could be furnished of the great change that has taken place in the public mind in France with regard to colonial policy and administration than the debate which took place in the chamber recently during the session.

It is not very many years ago that the native population of the French colonies was regarded as more or less part of the goods and chattels of the colony, to be dealt with as such. Today it is well recognized that coercion, even if limited to a moral form, is unfruitful, and that the only way to make a colony valuable and prosperous is to adopt a policy that has for its base a just and equitable balance between the interests of the colony and those of the natives who inhabit it.

M. Augagneur, late Governor-General of Madagascar, in an interpellation of the colonial minister, raised the question of the present condition of the island of Grand-Comore, and roused the sympathies of the whole chamber in referring to the condition of the natives of this island.

Company Criticized

Under the disguise of French protection a private company has practically owned the land and controlled the natives under conditions virtually amounting to slavery. This island is in the Indian ocean, and consists of 80,000 acres of cultivated land and forests with a population of about 50,000 natives. In 1885 an adventurer obtained from the Sultan Said Ali a treaty by which the latter ultimately found himself under the protection of France and in the position of having ceded nearly the whole of the land of the island to a company founded by the adventurer.

The question of the legality of the transaction is now raised and it is implied that under Muhammadan law the Sultan had no legal right to dispose of what was really private property, occupied by the natives. The Sultan himself now contends that he never intended to do this, that the treaty was written in French and was never translated into Arabic, and in fact, that he was led to sign what he did by misrepresentations, and further, that he received no legal consideration.

Natives Dispossessed

After many varied experiences the company succeeded in 1897 in obtaining from the colonial minister a decree by which its titles and legal position were recognized and affirmed by the French government. This was followed by a definite policy on the part of the company to dispossess the natives of the land they occupied, and had possessed from time immemorial. Many difficulties ensued, and finally it was sought to maintain the authority of the company by an armed force.

The legal title of the company has been several times challenged in the courts, but always without success, the question having hitherto been surrounded with many complications. The chamber was much stirred when M. Augagneur, after describing the history of the island since it had been controlled by the company, added that in spite of their owning all the land they were giving employment to some 600 natives only, while all the rest were on the verge of starvation. The only alternative for the native was, he said, to remain in possession of his own land unlawfully, and even then the company were making preparations to dispossess him by the aid of military force.

The former Governor pointed out that these practices were perpetrated on natives who were under French protection, and that the future of the colony was in absolute jeopardy since shortly there would be no one left to cultivate the land.

The chamber made short work of the business. They unanimously cancelled the decree in 1897, and proposed in so doing that if it were necessary to give compensation to the company, the government should make such provision as would prevent any injustice. It is possible that some compensation will be payable to the company, but the Grand-Comore will from now on be administered under an entirely different regime, and the land restored to the original owners.

BLACK ARMY NOT OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—During the debate in the French Chamber on the estimates, M. Lebrun, minister for the colonies, said he had no intention of stopping the enlistment of black troops. The ease with which 5000 men had been recruited was of good augury, and he thought that it would be possible with care to build up a black army without injuring the economic or political interests of the colonies.

RIVALRY SPURS ON AT
INDIAN RIFLE MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)
MEERUT, India—At the great Indian rifle meeting held recently, over a hundred British officers and about the same number of Indian officers, with some 1300 men of all kinds, were assembled from all over India as competitors.

The meeting was held at Meerut, in the united provinces, and was more largely attended than any previous one. The competitors were located in three camps, one for British officers, one for British troops, both regulars and volunteers, and one for all ranks of the Indian army.

Shooting was carried on for 10 days on the extensive ranges, where 100 targets were in use at one time. In addition to this, there was a running deer range, and separate ranges for revolver

distinguish from Japanese. At others were stalwart Sikhs from the Punjab, cultivators by nature, who only take the Sikh oaths after reaching manhood. Further on one found men of the "Guides," a regiment quartered on the frontier beyond Peshawar, whose name was in every one's mouth during the Indian mutiny, when they made their famous march, under their more famous leader, Hodson, to the relief of Delhi. At another target one saw "Hazaras," men from the Quetta border, who are enlisted as pioneers. Sturdy Jats from the neighborhood of Delhi were to be found shooting alongside Muhammadans of all kinds, and from all parts of the Punjab, and Dogras from the low hills of the Kangra valley.

In addition to all these regular troops

INDIAN REGIMENTS IN COMPETITION



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Men of the corps of guides who are prominent by history and stature

shooting and for ladies. The competition amongst the latter for the various Diana prizes was very keen, and some wonderful scores were made. The ladies were limited to rifles of 220 calibre, while the remaining competitions were fired with the army rifle.

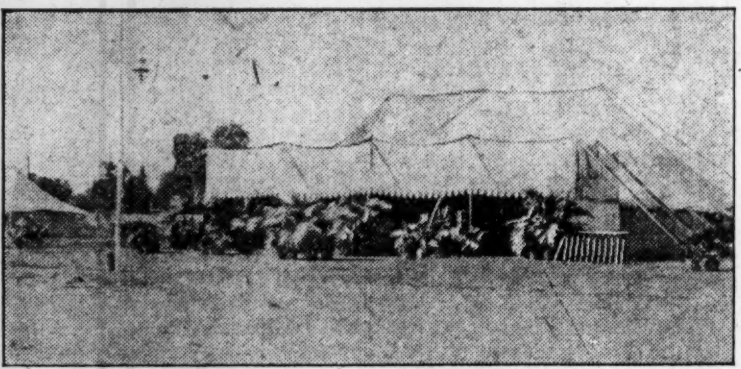
One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the gathering together of teams representing all classes enlisting in the Indian army. Cavalry and infantry were both represented, and the final struggle in one of the big matches, the "attack practice," lay between the fourth cavalry from Fyzabad and the thirtieth Punjab, from Jhansi, and just terminated in favor of the latter.

At some targets one saw Gurkhas from Nepal, men of the hills; men small of stature and of Mongolian origin, hard to

of the Indian army, were Indian officers and men from the forces kept by the Indian princes for the defense of the empire, called imperial service troops. These were holding their own in the many contests, although the general level of shooting in these regiments is a good deal below that of the Indian army.

The meeting is much looked forward to by all classes of competitors, British and Indian, and very keen are the competitions held in the different regiments to decide who shall be allowed to represent them at Meerut. No bullseye shooting is allowed at Meerut except in the ladies' range and as far as possible every competition is one which would make the individual more efficient. The intense keenness of all ranks augurs well for the future of the Indian army.

RIFLE CONTESTS EAGERLY AWAITED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Picturesque mess quarters used by the British officers during the Meerut meeting

PART OF LAYARD
WORKS MAY YET
BE KEPT IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Signor Ugo Ojetti, the well-known Italian art critic, writing in the Corriere della Sera on the subject of the Layard collection and the question of its exportation from Italy, states that it was formed between the years 1860 and 1870 by Sir A. Layard, and that seven of the pictures, including the celebrated portrait of Mohammed II, the conqueror of Constantinople, were on Dec. 31, 1903, entered in the catalog of Italian works of art obtaining at that date as "not liable to be exported," but that Lady Layard having protested against this entry on the ground that her husband had imported the pictures into Italy when he was in the diplomatic service, a decree was promulgated in 1906 removing six of the seven pictures from the catalog. Thus the seventh alone, the portrait of a man by Antonello da Messina, was declared to be "not liable to exportation."

Signor Ojetti is of opinion that whilst blame is due to the government of 1906 for giving a decree in favor of Lady Layard, the decree must be regarded as binding in spite of the subsequent law of 1909. Signor Ojetti, however, proceeds to point out that the decree only referred to seven of the Layard pictures, and that consequently the rest of the pictures must be regarded as coming under the later act, which enacts that all artistic objects must be presented to the exportation office before leaving the country.

EXPORTS EXCEED
IMPORT TOTAL IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars for the overseas trade of South Australia for the month of October have been furnished by the customs department. These show that the total value of the exports and imports was £1,928,334, being £354,323 above the total for the corresponding month of 1911. A gratifying feature of the month's trade was the fact that the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £424,658, the respective totals being: Exports, £1,176,496; imports, £751,838.

The value of the principal lines exported were: Wool, £497,792; ores and concentrates, £250,392; wheat and flour, £205,132; skins, £53,754; silver, £30,780; copper, £36,000; lead, £27,999; frozen and preserved meat, £26,060; tallow, £10,314; butter, £8,426.

The imports were made up as follows: United Kingdom, £418,405; other British possessions, £98,101; foreign countries, £235,332.

KING GEORGE GIVES MEDALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has presented to the Royal United Service Institute in Whitehall a number of valuable medals, including Queen Victoria's jubilee medal of 1897, the diamond jubilee medal of 1897, King Edward VII. coronation medal of 1902, and the Royal Victorian medals issued by Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George.

SPAN OVER MERSEY
NOT AN EASY TASK

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—A bridge across the Mersey, Mr. Chase, M. Inst. C. E., said lately at a meeting of the Liverpool Engineering Society, was a fascinating subject, but to design the most economical bridge would be a work of time.

One of the difficulties of the site was that on the other side of the water the country was divided into two parts by the Mersey, and therefore one bridge would not well serve for all the rival. The site he had chosen gave the shortest span, and he had already spent some time in considering a bridge of the required span. The first point to be considered was the height necessary to clear the shipping. Although no bridge had been made so high for shipping reasons, the author had taken 200 feet above high water as being necessary. If the shipping interest would consent to less the cost would, of course, be reduced.

A transporter could be erected, but the width of the river was so great that the time taken by return trip would be too long to satisfy the requirements. Owing to the great height of the floor of the bridge the question of approaches became the crux of the whole proposition. For ordinary road purposes, such as had been the usual practice, a grade of approach of about 1 in 30 would be necessary, unless lifts were adopted, but these being intermittent and expensive to work were unsatisfactory.

RETRENCHMENT IN
JAPAN IS EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The sudden advent to the premiership of Prince Katsura has provoked curiosity as to this statesman's immediate policy with regard to foreign affairs and finance. It is generally credited, however, that the prince will not depart from the policy pursued by him during his last two premierships; that is, that he will maintain the Anglo-Japanese alliance together with the Franco and Russo-Japanese alliances.

Prince Katsura is eminently a pacifist, and it is hoped that his premiership will calm the apprehension felt in China of a forward Japanese policy with regard to that country. It is known that in finance the new premier will pursue a firm policy and that this policy will take the form of retrenchment. It will be Prince Katsura's aim during the ensuing financial year to keep expenditure well below the estimates given in the last budget.

FRANCE TO SPEND
ON HER HIGHWAYS
TORN BY AUTOS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French highroads which up to 10 or 15 years ago held a position of preeminence among European highways are, owing to the heavy motor traffic, deteriorating rapidly. Steps have been taken by motorists, and prominent among them the Marquis de Dion, to obtain some amelioration in the upkeep of the public ways.

It is now announced that they have so far been successful in obtaining from the minister of public works the promise of an exceptional credit of £320,000 to be expended next year upon the roads. The fact that the tax on petrol, paid nearly entirely by motorists, brings in a revenue of £3,500,000, whilst the amount expended on the upkeep of the roads has, up till now, only reached £1,250,000, has afforded the motoring world a just cause of complaint.

AVIATOR FLIES
ACROSS ADRIATIC

(Special to the Monitor)

VENICE, Italy—While Garros was piloting an aeroplane from the northern coast of Africa to Sicily, Cherhet, also a French aviator, flew across the Adriatic and back, starting from Venice and landing at Trieste. M. Chemet used a Borel hydroplane, of which a number have been ordered for the use of the Italian government.

The distance between the two towns is about 70 miles. The aviator accomplished the outward journey successfully, but was compelled, owing to rain, to descend on the water where some slight repairs to the motor were carried out. The hydro aeroplane rose again successfully after the conclusion of the adjustments, and the flight was continued.

Major Ginochio, director of the Italian naval aviation, accompanied M. Chemet. The pilot took with him in addition to the passenger, 180 kilogrammes of petrol and oil.

PROPERTY OWNERS ATTACKED

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—A meeting held in one of the halls in the center of the city by a large number of property owners, to protest against the property tax projected by the government, was attacked by a large crowd, chiefly composed of the poorer classes. The military were called out to quell the disturbance.

BRITISH ANTI-OPIMUM
SOCIETIES POINT OUT
DIFFICULTY OF CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A memorial has been forwarded to Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, by the representative board of the British anti-opium societies, in which, after a reference to the active measures which the republican government is taking to prevent the growth of the poppy during the season now commencing, regret is expressed at the inclusion in the agreement with China of May 8, 1911, of a clause by which the Chinese are required to withdraw all restrictions on the whole sale trade in Indian opium, while all the time they have the right to suppress opium-smoking and to regulate the retail trade in all opium, both native and foreign.

The memorial goes on to point out the vexatious position in which a Chinese governor honestly desirous of suppressing the consumption of opium is placed, for while he can stop the local production by sending soldiers to root up the poppy, a course which has often been adopted, he is nevertheless unable to prohibit the import of foreign opium into his province without laying himself open to the charge of infringing treaty rights. It is further urged that objections to the action of the Chinese authorities should only be raised when there is the clearest evidence of discrimination against the foreign drug.

The memorial concludes with a fresh appeal to the government to delay no longer in releasing China from the obligation to admit Indian opium, and in bringing the traffic to an immediate close.

TANJONG PAGAR
CHANCERY CASE
COSTS ARE HEAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A chancery case, the most expensive and the longest on record, was brought to a close, as far as speeches and evidence were concerned, before Justice Parker recently. The action which was brought by Messrs. John Aird & Co. against the Tanjong Pagar dock board concerned a £1,000,000 contract for the construction of a wet dock at Singapore. The evidence heard on both sides covered 1921 pages, representing 23,471 questions and answers, and took 29 days to hear.

The speeches delivered covered about 800 pages and were delivered during a period of 13 days. Five K. C.'s and a host of juniors were briefed. The leader on one side received a fee of 2500 guineas and a "refresher" of £100 a day. The leader on the other side received £2000 with the same refresher. The fees ran into five figures, and the cost of the trial alone worked out at £7 a minute.

SHIPOWNERS NOT
FOR WAGES BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The efforts made by J. H. Wilson, the president of the National Sailors and Firemen Union, to create enthusiasm for his scheme of a national wages board is being ignored by the shipowners. The threat of a strike, which was made by Mr. Wilson at the announcement by the shipowners of a rise in wages at the beginning of the year, is also totally ignored, and it is pointed out that, should the strike take place, it will be the best argument possible against Mr. Wilson's demand for a conciliation board, since the stoppage would mean the breaking of agreements signed by him on behalf of the men and which do not expire until June. The owners feel convinced that the establishment of a conciliation board would no more have the effect of producing permanent peace conditions than has been the case in the railway and cotton industries.

RUSSIAN DUMA POSTPONED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—An imperial ukase has been issued proroguing the new Duma until Feb. 2, 1913. Previous to the prorogation the members of the Duma were engaged in discussing forms of procedure with regard to the business of the day. The results passed were mostly limited and did not deal with parliamentary opinion on foreign affairs. The appointment of N. A. Maklakoff, former governor of Tchernigoff, to succeed M. Makaroff as minister of the interior is announced.

STRIKE IN KIEL YARDS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Owing to the appointment of inspectors, whose duty it is to secure discipline and to insure public safety in a similar manner to that employed at the Krupp works at Essen, some 3000 workmen of the Germania yards at Kiel ceased work recently. It is believed that the difficulty will be solved in the immediate future.

VIENNA ELECTS BURGOMASTER

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Dr. Richard Weisskirchner has been elected burgomaster of Vienna by 120 votes to 155.

CHINESE IN BOYCOTT
OF HONGKONG CARS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—In recent years the Chinese have shown an undue appreciation of the boycott in order to demonstrate their disapproval of the action of certain peoples or communities, and though the Chinese government has been compelled to its utmost to put a stop to such action in so far as it could, the fact remains that much harm and loss have been occasioned before the feeling of resentment disappeared.

An extraordinary boycott was inaugurated by the Chinese of Hongkong during the month of December. The Tramway Company, in common with other public services, decided not to accept Chinese silver after a given date. The decision that Hongkong silver currency should be the legal tender for Hongkong trams does not seem at all unreasonable, but it displeased a section of the Chinese, who instituted a boycott, compelling thousands of their compatriots to refrain from patronizing the cars.

Attacks were made upon the trams in one or two instances, and for weeks the trams ran with only a tithe of their former number of passengers. It is a curious characteristic of Chinese that in matters of this kind whole communities are forced to obey the commands of small cliques, majorities being governed by minorities and compelled to undergo inconvenience and hardship to which they would not subject themselves of their own accord.

MUNICH SUPPLIES
REPORT OF COMING
STATE DAILY PAPER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The report comes from Munich that the Bavarian government intend shortly to publish a daily paper under the title of the Bayerische Staatszeitung, which shall have for its object the general "guidance of public opinion." Rumors of such a project have long been heard in the Bavarian capital, and the reception they have from time to time received from the ordinary press is, as might be expected, the reverse of favorable.

The whole scheme is looked upon as an effort to buttress up the bureaucratic methods of the government and to secure a fuller support for their policy. Some color is given to this view by the fact that the new journal proposes to assume a monopoly of all official news, to "correct inaccurate impressions from government officials." At present, however, there is no official information on the subject, and until this is obtainable, judgment should unquestionably be reserved.

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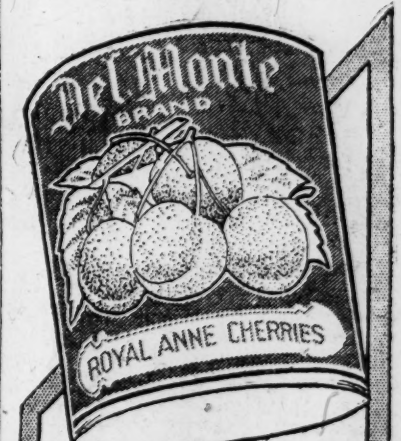
NEW SOUTH WALES
ASSISTING FARMERS
AND SHEEP RAISERS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Interesting particulars of the practical state aid afforded by the government of New South Wales to agriculturists and settlers on the land were given in a speech made by the Hon. J. L. Treffe, the New South Wales minister for agriculture, when performing the opening ceremony of the state's latest demonstration farm at Temora.

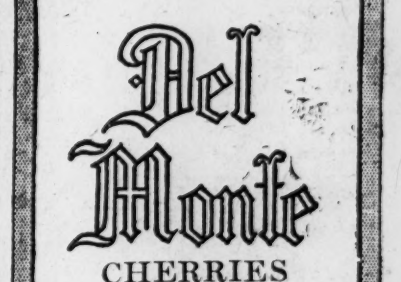
Mr. Treffe pointed out to a representative gathering of farmers that demonstration farms were the outcome of the government's policy to practically demonstrate in agriculture what had been proved by experiment on the state's experimental farms. His department had established merino flocks at the Nyngan, Coonamble, and Yanco state farms, for he believed it to be the duty of the New South Wales government to secure representative specimens of the state's grand flocks, and to train up a body of experts who would not only prove invaluable in teaching farmers how to improve their flocks, but would maintain a continuity of the policy in the direction of preserving state flocks.

Ostriches, too, had been imported to improve local flocks, and before many years it would be found that another valuable industry had been thus assisted. In various other ways the practical usefulness of the department had been expanded.



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THE HOME FORUM

Quelling the Bairnies

A sympathetic sketch of John Muir, the naturalist, in the Craftsman shows his indefatigable devotion to his chosen work of studying the things of the natural world and recording the results of his observations. One night in the Yosemite, when most of the party were ready to sleep on going to their rooms, the indefatigable Muir, finding himself rooming with the editor of the Dial, who is a veritable repository of golden poems and who knows his Burns as well as does Mr. Muir himself, could not resist the temptation to quote "and quote, matching Mr. Brown's favorites with favorites of his own. The walls of the room were thin so that this revel of poetry was enjoyed by the occupants of adjoining rooms as well, until they arrested the Burns devotees in their quotations by a warning knock on the partition and the entreaty:

"O, try and sleep, ye waukrif rogues! Now, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

The introduction of another poet in place of their beloved Bobby had the desired effect, and the wakeful "bairnies" cuddled doon."

Famous Old Book

The history of Caxton's Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" (of 1485) reads like a fable indeed. This volume, whose earliest sale price known was 2s. 6d., was bought by J. P. Morgan for \$42,800. It is the only copy extant in a perfect condition, so the Bookman says. A page reproduced is signed with a final note in Latin meaning, "Caxton made me." The last paragraph reads: "Thus endeth this noble and joyous book entytled Ye Morte d'Arthur. Notwithstandyng it treateth of the . . . actes of the sayde kynge Arthur, of his noble knyghtes of the rounde table, theyre meruayllous enquestes and adventures . . . which book was reduced into englysshe by Sir Thomas Malory knyght as afore is sayde . . ."

Statistics of building operations in New York show that buildings are completed and put into use at the rate of one every hour, says the Youth's Companion, and that enough are put up every month to house a city of 25,000 people.

No man becomes independent of his fellowmen excepting in serving his fellowmen.—Phillips Brooks.

Live in the Present

Let your strivings, then, be after contentment. Get out of each passing day all the sweetness there is in it. Live in the present hour as much as possible, and if you live for character your foundations will outlast tomorrow.—George H. Hepworth.

Cheerfulness and Ash-Sifting

That is a cheerful householder who writes about his delight in the gift of a brand new ash sifter of intricate and marvelous make and who tells the New York Sun that there is poetry in the ash sifter surely in the thoughts that one may enjoy during the early morning interview with this labor-lightening machine. The gentleman has wanted a piano-player, an automobile, a camera and a few things like that, but he got an ash sifter with all the latest improvements, and was grateful in a way that is thoroughly improving, both to himself and those who read his record.

He pauses to consider that the coal dealers may object to his remark that he is full of sympathy for those who do not own and operate so interesting a piece of domestic mechanism. But the coal dealers are to remember that he who operates an ash sifter is far more likely to pay his bills than he who does not.

The gentleman finds pleasant surprises in the sifting process and also time to cultivate pleasant thoughts. He whistles to himself—for the skillful machine permits of that much laxity, and he recalls the old days when his mother used to sing to him—songs of Beranger and plantation ditties. The inexpert with the ash sifter might think that modern "rag time" better synchronizes with the rhythm of the sifter, but this pangryst does not even allude to rags and tags and slags and depressing things of the sort. Reading his letter one all but imagines that he is operating his ash sifter in the drawing room cheek by jowl with the grand pianoforte, or on the deck of a yacht in summery seas.

Just Trust

God has a thousand ways His love and help to show;
Just trust and trust and trust until His will you know.
—Edith Willis Linn.

Significant Moment in Japan

Past flower-decked stations the train moved on, says a writer in the Musashino, describing the first opening of a railroad by an Emperor of Japan. When at Kanagawa, puffs of smoke and tongues of flame leaped from the feet of the foreign warships as their broadsides thundered the congratulations of Christendom to New Japan. But all ceremony, pageant and loyal hosannas paled before the sublime significance of the act of the Mikado, when four of his subjects, in the plain garb of merchants, stood in the presence of majesty and read an address of congratulation, to which the Emperor replied. The merchant face to face with the Mikado? The lowest social class before traditional dignity? It was political miracle, I saw in that scene a moral grandeur that measured itself against centuries of feudalism. What were war's victories, or the pomp of courts, compared with that moment when Japanese social progress and national regeneration touched high water mark? It foreshadowed the time to come when the merchant, no longer despised, should take his place in the council halls of the nation.

Overlooked Formality

"It seems to me somewhat strange that the President-elect of the United States never is notified of his election," remarked some one lately to a Washington Post correspondent. "Candidates for the presidency chosen by the political parties always are formally notified that they have been nominated, but after one has been elected there is no official notification that he has been chosen for the greatest office in the gift of the people. When the President-elect comes to Washington to be inaugurated he has no official knowledge that he is the President-elect."

"Of course, we know that such notification is superfluous, but it would seem that inasmuch as the political parties notify their candidates of their nomination, there should be some form of notification when the President is elected. Congress appoints a committee of senators and representatives at the beginning of every Congress to notify the President that it is in session and ready to begin business. Why not formally notify the President-elect that he has been chosen to represent the 90,000,000 of people by whom he has been elected?"

HISTORIC PENRHYN OLD HALL, WALES



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL AT PENRHYN OLD HALL

NORTH WALES and the borderland are rich in archeological remains, but they are mostly in the way of ruined castles, relics of that medieval period when the English overlords erected them to subjugate the Welsh, those direct descendants of the ancient Britons, who remain today in many respects of language and characteristics, a race apart.

Of the few habitable medieval dwelling houses Penrhyn Old Hall, midway between Landudno and Colwyn bay, is a typical and particularly interesting example. It occupies a sequestered position at the foot of a rocky pass, along which the Romans formerly cut a roadway to their lead mines in the neighboring heights, known as the Great and Little Omes.

Its rugged and rambling exterior encloses several apartments which retain so much of their original simplicity and charm that it is easy while there, to imagine the many stirring scenes which must have been enacted within its walls in the turbulent times of the common-

wealth when this manor house was the residence of Archbishop Williams of York, keeper of the great seal of James I., and in 1561 of Robert Pugh, high sheriff of Carnarvonshire.

The great hall, which in such times formed the general living room of both master and retainers, opens out upon a cobbled courtyard and hill garden of old-world flowers. In the room above are some recently discovered fifteenth century frescoes, and the whole house is equipped, as in olden time, in ancient oak which reflects the glare of log fires burning in cavernous chimney places, within which one may look skyward.

There is a museum containing a unique collection of bardic and ancient Welsh relics and of prehistoric and Roman remains discovered in the caves with which these hillsides abound, and adjoining the ancient house which was built in 1422, is a still earlier chapel founded in the thirteenth century, a pilgrim's well, and Roman excavations.

In New England the education and liberties of the communities were engendered by the moral and religious principles of their founders.—De Tocqueville.

Our duty to man follows as an immediate corollary from our duty to God.—Farrar.

Experience is realizing in one's self what one believes. That can't be done in a minute, though it is always in some minute that everything is begun.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Girls' Clubs in American Cities

THE Three Arts Club of Chicago has been lavishly equipped to serve students in music, painting, sculpture and the drama. In its stately residence on LaSalle avenue overlooking Lincoln park it is an ideal home for the young women who depend on the atmosphere of culture and refinement and who need not count their dollars too closely. Yet the Three Arts Club, says the Chicago Post, has its problem—it must find a way to shrink its expenditures to stay within the income.

The Eleanor clubs and the new hotel opened by the Salvation Army are meeting a distinct demand and filling a noble place in the lives of girls in a great city. The Young Women's Christian Association rooms have long made their appeal.

Boston and New York have a number of enterprises in this direction. The City Federation hotel, once the old Woodard mansion, New York, provides a home with board, laundry privileges and sewing machines, for slender purses of young women. Boston has dedicated its Business Women's clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin street. But the greatest success of all seems to be the Franklin Square house, once the old St. James hotel of Boston. During the last decade it has boarded 33,000 women and girls, paid its mortgage and made both ends meet. The average boarder earns from \$6 to \$15 a week.

Newspaper Standards

The independent newspaper would not more publish the speech of an incendiary than it would anything else that was . . . degrading, says Maurice Low in the Yale Review. It would give as little encouragement to the anarchist as it would to the mountebank in politics or society; it would show its contempt of the dishonest by silence. There are many newspapers that will not knowingly publish a fraudulent advertisement because of the injury it does to the public; yet the theft of a man's purse is a trifle compared with the corruption of his morals. If a newspaper feels that it is required to censor its advertising columns so as to limit the opportunities for fraud, is not a higher duty imposed upon it to exercise the same strict supervision over its news columns and prevent a greater injury being done by permitting the dishonest to exploit themselves for personal profit at the cost of the public?

TRUE DISCERNMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT would most of us give for a perfectly clear discernment, available for all purposes at any time? The lack of this quality causes men to stumble and often leads them into equivocal situations. When mortals find themselves in what seems to be an insuperable difficulty the imperative call is for light and guidance, for something like intuitive power by which they can perceive the truth of things and follow the gleam.

The growing conviction of humanity is that human sense is a blind leader of the blind. One of the strongest reproaches of the Master was that in which he stigmatized the Pharisees as hypocrites because, while they professed to be able to forecast the weather, they were oblivious to the wonderful fact that the Messiah was among them—the Messiah for whom the nation had been looking for generations—and that a spiritual revelation was being made before their very eyes. But they were blind; material thought limited their purview; their moral sense was perverted; and they utterly failed, as he told them, in their judgment of what is right. How far has mankind advanced beyond that mental condition and attitude today? Is it not true, as Mrs. Eddy tells the world on page 97 of Science and Health, that "absorbed in material selfishness we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind?"

True discernment, linked as it is to spiritual reality, is what in fact every child of God possesses; it is his by inherent right; and he may know it here

and now. When he does know it, he will have covered a long distance toward the goal of all human effort—the divine attribute of perfection.

Every true man, whatever his walk in life, whatever his condition or circumstances, hunger to be able to distinguish clearly between right and wrong, between truth and error, good and evil, the temporal and the eternal, the real and the unreal. If he is wise he will turn to Christ Jesus, the great Teacher, always an unerring guide in every mortal perplexity. A study of the Master's life and words and works has the effect of sunlight on a darkened way. Do we want to be taught? Then we should seek to become as little children and trust the Father, infinite Mind.

True discernment is seeing the good

and the pure. There is none good but One, and that One is omnipresent Life, Truth and Love, whence comes all the understanding that we need to solve every problem. This understanding is true knowledge. We may not realize that this is so in truth and in deed until we are blessed by the absolute conviction that the habit of giving hospitality to pure thoughts will enable any man to concentrate to the very highest purposes his time, his talents, his opportunities, his wealth. Everything at his disposal is then devoted to enriching his own life and that of his fellowmen. Right thoughts are of divine origin; they have creative impulse and lead to right actions.

Discernment is from above; it is spiritual in essence and in effect, because it is wholly good; its most graci-

ous function is to uncover clearly the line that marks truth from error. Then, trusting in Truth, we shall find that what is to mortals their direct need is met in a surpassingly simple way. But the basis of this regenerating work, for such it is, must be clearly understood. He who is content to try and solve his problems, to find a way through his perplexities, without a thought of the spiritual source of all good, will remain in his self-imposed mental condition. He will not see the spiritual gleam. But he who is learning, slowly it may be, but surely, that life is spiritual will concurrently be awakened to the truth that "spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good" (Science and Health, p. 505), and will act accordingly. It is in line with these thoughts that

the wisdom of Solomon has become to humanity such an inspiring object lesson. There came a time in his life when he was called upon to make a choice. Evidently he had a deep sense of responsibility in his high position, and of the necessity for that clear judgment which would enable him to decide righteously in all matters. Moreover, he went to the source of all good in humbleness of heart. "I am but a little child," was his confession, "I know not how to go out or come in." Therefore he asked for the highest gift of divine Love, "an understanding heart," that he might be able to "discern between good and bad." And the response was just that which the very nature of God, infinite Mind, must give. Had Solomon asked for material blessings—for long life, or riches, or the downfall of his enemies—he would have raised a self-imposed barrier against the richer gift. But having sought the higher blessing he gained also wealth and honor.

The truth here practically illustrated was afterwards voiced by Christ Jesus in his promise: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." For the kingdom of God is all good; it is that spiritual consciousness that takes of the things of Spirit, God, and knows them to be the rightful heritage of man. And among these things none are greater than that clear understanding which in Christian Science men have come to know leads them into the full truth.

We thus learn that when in perplexity or doubt or fear on any subject affecting our welfare or that of others, our hope always is in God. He giveth richly out of His great storehouse, and never leaves one of His children in darkness if His help is sought in all sincerity of heart. As we grow in the apprehension of the truth we can partake, in a measure, of God's wisdom, and thus be guided aright in all circumstances. It is in this way, too, that we discover, perhaps to our surprise, that the spiritual faculty of seeing the good in our fellowmen and denying the evil is developed; and as we cultivate this gift we shall know that the love that enriches us and unfolds the truth to us makes it daily easier to decide upon and cling to that which is good, and to overcome that which is called evil. Thus we shall continue to grow in the ascending path of divine discernment.

EARLY EFFORTS FOR PANAMA CANAL

THE story of the French at Panama is one of the most picturesque and, indeed, spectacular pages in the history of the new world. Visitors to the isthmus today may see the machinery discarded by the French, all overgrown with vines that make graceful and mysterious outlines for the workaday contrivances of iron and steel. The cars and engines look almost like toys in comparison with those in use by the Americans. Those who have studied deeply into the things have high praise of the energy, courage and devotion displayed by the French

engineers and their corps of aids and workmen in the face of what would have been equally for American enterprise at that period—so it is said—unconquerable difficulties. As is well known the plan was to make a sea level canal, and this, Colonel Goethals has lately been quoted as saying, is quite impracticable. But the French did their work well and accomplished marvelous things.

The story of the opening of the enterprise is told in Scribner's by the secretary of the isthmian canal commission with sympathy and vivacity. A fine ceremony had been planned for striking the first blow of the pick at the Pacific entrance of the canal, near the mouth of the Rio Grande in the bay of Panama. A small steamboat had been chartered, stocked with provisions for a feast and distinguished guests were invited. But the guests were slow in assembling and when the steamer was at last ready to put off the tide had changed, waiting for no man. The boat arriving near the destined point, found itself unable to come within two miles of the spot. But the hero of Suez was nothing daunted. A box filled with earth was somehow secured and brought on deck. There the famous pick was lifted by the young daughter of De Lesseps, who struck this symbolical blow in the

earth on shipboard, while the guests applauded and cheered. Then followed all the prepared speeches.

It is interesting history that though M. de Lesseps visited the United States under the happiest auspices and was received everywhere with the greatest consideration, distinguished by ceremonial dinners and receptions and official recognition, he was unable to secure any subscriptions to his enterprise. President Hayes sent to Congress a message saying that "the policy of this country is a canal under American control." Whether for this reason or through the mere business interest of the people no financiers could be persuaded to join him.

To read this article is to stir deeper wonder than ever over the final victory which has been won for this long-dreamed-of project which promises so much advantage for the whole world.

"Fashionable people surely do get things mixed up."
"In what way?"
"What should be a horse show they make a dress parade, and a dress parade they call grand opera."—Baltimore American.

True Believing

A mere acceptance of the fact of Love, Of God above,
Of all the vast omnipotence
Of Him, our Maker and defense,
Is not believing; but to fight
Aggressively to spread His light,
To strive for Him incessantly, without relief,
Unyielding in the right,
That is belief.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

Achievement and Self-Denial

THAT some connection exists between the struggles and the achievements of genius experience proves, however we may dispute over the explanation. Most of the people who have stood before the world as illustrating the highest powers of humanity have worked their way to eminence in the face of difficulty. Doubtless what appears to those looking on as discouragement or privation was to these tireless workers a mere incident of the way. They were not thinking of material ease and pleasure. They were absorbed in great conceptions, in ideas. But they bore the fretting chain of narrow circumstance patiently, they did the humble duty of the moment faithfully. Their path was lightened by the glow of their inward life.—Mary Stanhope.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sea Urchins

The sea urchin lives in a round shell box, flattened at each end and with a hole in the center of one of the ends. The shell is made in delicate sections like the sections of an orange, and it is as if very, beautifully carved or engraved in tiny points on the outside, where the spines grow like porcupine quills. The shell is usually very brittle and is not polished but of a sandy texture. These shells are very numerous on the shores of Monterey bay in California, and the Japanese fishermen gather them by thousands and sell them to be made into dainty pin cushions, jewel boxes and even into shell jewelry. These shells as found on the eastern coast are usually bleached gray or white but it is said that the California shells have a purplish color that is very lovely. It is one of the daintiest of the wonders of the ocean and may be picked up in sizes that range from the end of one's thumb to an orange.

Picture Puzzle



What term used in needlework?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Jasper.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 15, 1913

Emphasizing the People's Rule

WOODROW WILSON's appraisal of Abraham Lincoln, made at Chicago in 1909, has new significance now that Mr. Wilson has been selected to follow the Illinoisan in the presidency. To the intrinsic merit of the oration is added a personal quality and prophetic note all the more rewarding to the reader because the orator, when he was analyzing the sources of the statesman's power and the characteristics of the great commoner, was

speaking without the slightest thought that he himself soon was to be discovered and made a popular leader.

If this eulogy of Lincoln is read in the light of the President-elect's recent speeches at Staunton, Va., or in Chicago before the Commercial Club, or his talk to the Democratic electors of New Jersey, the question is likely to arise as to how far Lincoln is now serving as a model for his eulogist of 1909. There is no open assertion of discipleship, as in the case of Mr. Roosevelt. But many of the things that Lincoln was eulogized for doing, the President-elect already has begun to do. He praised Lincoln for a candor and honesty that at the same time were genial, for capacity to see and think for himself, for disregard of "caution, the confidential agent of selfishness," for ability to comment upon his own misfortunes with that touch of humor which implied detachment, and for his refusal to be tied up with the meshes of any theory. He defined Lincoln's nearness to the people and his capacity to lead them as due not only to his rootage in the mass of men but chiefly because he spoke for their higher interests, because he was not "subdued by any stuff of life that he happened to work in and was free to move in any direction" toward which he was prompted. "Professional politicians had burrowed into particular burrows, and Mr. Lincoln walked on the surface and saw his fellowmen." Moreover, Lincoln was a man of the people who felt "that unspoken, that intense, that almost terrifying struggle of humanity, that struggle whose object is, not to get forms of government, not to realize particular formulas or to make for any definite goal, but simply to live and be free."

Candor, independence of thought and utterance, humor, refusal to outline specific legislative reforms while persistently reiterating great political and humanitarian ideals, and complete identification of himself with a popular cause that nothing can subordinate in his thought or affections—these are some of the characteristics of the next President, who by his recent speeches has made it impossible for any subordinate leader of his party or any champion of centralized political or financial power to remain in ignorance of his intentions toward men who exist for privilege.

ELECTIONS go by fractions so commonly that it is only relatively of consequence that but 45 per cent of the voters of Boston shared in the choice of members on the city council and one for the school committee, Tuesday, and that in the council election a surprise was furnished in the choice of one who has been a somewhat spectacular figure in recent politics. If the 64,000 voters who stayed away from the polls derive any amusement from the action of the 23,000 who named Mr. Watson for the council, they are entitled to it; but they are not entitled to make complaint. Mr. Watson appears to have been regularly elected; if the recount proves it, he will be entitled to the consideration which his important office carries with it. The council, as a small body charged with large responsibility, offers no such field for display as did its numerous predecessor; it can hardly fail to have a certain restraint upon an ebullient disposition; yet to Mr. Watson, through the very unexpectedness of his election, has come a special opportunity for honorable service to the community. It is for him to say whether this opportunity shall be used or wasted.

Perhaps the real test of the merit of the voting portion of the people was in the election of a member of the school committee. Here political and personal machinery brought its greatest force to bear and the election of Miss Curtis as the first woman to serve on the school committee in the reduced number required by the present charter seems to us distinctly in the direction of appreciation of merit in a candidate and of the need of keeping the schools out of politics, politics out of the schools and the educational interests of the city on a high level.

GOVERNOR SULZER ordered the Yonkers street car strike to come to an end, but if it has not yet ended this is not so much Governor Sulzer's fault as it is the fault of the laws that force the public to walk while public utility employers and public utility employees try to tire each other out.

ANY passably good friend of the Democratic party could tell that party that it will be judged four years hence not by the investigations it carries on into what the Republicans have done, but by what it does in a constructive way itself.

New Move Against the Coal Combine

IN A RECENT ruling of the United States supreme court, charges against a number of so-called minor combinations between coal mine and railway companies were dismissed without prejudice, because they were not properly incorporated in the government's original bill of complaint. This left the matter open to further action by the department of justice, and Attorney-General Wickersham, it is announced, has now decided to prosecute the combinations referred to. With this end in view, James C. McReynolds of New York, who was associated with counsel for the government in the anthracite trust suit, has been instructed to prepare the necessary bills and to begin proceedings.

Taken as a whole, the so-called minor companies seem to be factors fully as influential in the coal producing situation as the so-called principals. It is difficult to say in advance of the hearing whether they are branches of the main stem or the sources from which the trunk draws its sustenance; in any event, it appears to be the conviction of the government that the coal situation can never

be cleared up to the satisfaction of the Sherman law or the people until the combine evil in coal production and transportation, root and branch, shall be destroyed.

Where the question of combines between mining and carrying companies has been brought squarely to an issue, the courts have held against them, as, for example, in the case of the Temple Iron Company. The corporations in such combines must be fully cognizant not only of the attitude toward them of the public and the government, but of the hopelessness of their case before the courts. Instead of bowing to what is manifestly the inevitable, however, they insist upon stubbornly resisting every move made against them. To say the least, this is most impolitic, especially at a time when the popular temper is in anything but a sympathetic mood toward the principle of monopolistic private ownership. It would be far wiser for the coal combines to dissolve voluntarily and get down to a sounder and a safer basis, without inviting the interposition of the courts and a consequent publicity that can only serve to weaken them still further in popular regard.

Social Phase of the Parcel Post

IN SOME parts and among certain industrial and mercantile interests of the United States the feeling has prevailed, ever since the parcel post came to be considered seriously, that its introduction would still further accelerate the tendency toward centralization, and it was because of this impression that many, even to the last, withheld from it their support. Since its installation, as yet in a small way, some fanciful speculators have pictured it as a means by which the farmer's wife may possess herself of the latest things in city styles, thereby keeping pace with her urban or metropolitan sister in all that appertains to the mode. People better acquainted with the American farmer's wife and her tastes, and manner of satisfying them, have never permitted considerations of this character to affect them. In a very large sense, the parcel post, in principle, is no new thing to the rural districts. The mail order business has been growing steadily in this country for the last twenty-five years, and while it has led to the establishment of great mail order houses, these institutions by no means monopolize the trade. Throughout the West it is no uncommon thing for the women of the small towns and of the farming communities to have regular accounts with the city dry goods and department stores.

So that the introduction of the parcel post, per se, will work no social revolution in the interior, in the sense of causing the women of the rural districts to seek in the large cities supplies they might otherwise purchase nearer home. A great many of them have not been purchasing near home, but it has not been so much their fault as it has been the inability of the small storekeeper to meet their wants. The parcel post will do for the country store what the regular freight and express services never have done for them. Such stores may now order from wholesalers small lots, from gloves to velvets, and have them delivered promptly and at low carrying cost. The charges on small lots need not hereafter eat up the profits. Under the new system the stores should be able to compete to better effect with the large city establishment and the mail order house. It will be a much simpler matter for them in the future to show the latest thing the big cities have to offer.

In other words, the parcel post will distribute rather than centralize. But it will work out in another respect in a still more gratifying manner. It will enable the farmer's wife to market her share of the farm products so much more expeditiously and cheaply that she will probably form regular business connections with the centers from which she will also draw her supplies. Socially, her position will be greatly strengthened, not, however, by leaning on the big cities, but by assisting, both as producer and consumer, in building up the trade of the small communities.

OF LATE years unusually little has been heard from or about Venezuela. But it has been the silence of reconstruction, not that of stagnation. President Juan Vicente Gomez's methods have not, to be sure, escaped vehement denunciation but he has succeeded in curbing the unruly elements of the country and in educating the people to the cultivation of a feeling of security. In a recent consular report from La Guaira, containing a commercial review of Venezuela this feeling of security from domestic disturbances is given as one of the chief sources of the increased prosperity of Venezuela in 1911.

Some notable advances in industrial enterprises are recorded in the review, such as the improvements to the shipbuilding plant and repair docks at Puerto Cabello, work on a new cotton mill at Cumana, a hydro-electric plant to supply current to Caracas and La Guaira, plans for a new sugar enterprise near Lake Maracaibo, besides important extensions of existing industrial enterprises. What looks very promising in view of the future canal traffic is the petroleum concession recently granted to an American corporation covering a considerable part of the country.

Immigration has been practically at a standstill for several years, the period of laborious reconstruction being recognized as little adapted for a vigorous campaign in that direction. There is today, however, every indication that the government will, in the near future, start on its long-delayed campaign for attracting desirable immigrants from Europe. Within the scope of these immigration plans comes a well-defined roadmaking project, embodied in several decrees just issued for the construction of new wagon roads. These will include one from Barcelona to Soledad, opposite Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco; another from Maturin, with its cattle resources, to Puerto Frances, where a new port is to be established, to facilitate export to Trinidad; and a third road from San Casimiro, Aragua, to Altigracia, Guarico, with several branches, some to be constructed, others to be thoroughly repaired, which will give access to an important agricultural district, once selected as one of the best in the republic for the establishment of colonies of immigrants.

Thanks to a marvelous diversity of climates and resources, Venezuela is in position to attract a variety of nationalities, and situated on the new highroad of the world's traffic, her opportunities will advertise themselves. When Venezuela breaks her silence it will be found that she has prepared earnestly for the Panama canal era.

A COLOR scheme in new Parisian millinery shows a combination of red, violet, green and yellow. If hats trimmed in this manner are to be distributed by parcel post, Mr. Hitchcock is likely to become involved in a controversy with the anti-noise societies.

Engineering and Its Rewards

CONTROVERSY having arisen as to whether an American youth wishing to succeed would do well to choose engineering, a veteran educator who has known personally nearly a thousand graduates of the Stevens Institute of Technology, emerges to tell of the rewards, professional and pecuniary, that have come to a majority of the men who have received the degree of mechanical engineer. Professor Furman's detailed evidence does not surprise; it only confirms what must have been obvious to any discriminating observer of contemporary society. The greatest of present-day ventures from the economic and utilitarian standpoint are made possible only by having as administrative and constructive agents men who are masters of mechanical, electrical, mining and hydraulic engineering. The largest enterprises for reform and social uplift, formerly denounced as utopian but now seen to be thoroughly practical, having to do with all the latter-day necessities of urban centers and rural communities, can be carried through successfully only when the newer types of engineer are called in. It is not a limiting but an expansion of the field of engineering that the youth of today faces as he chooses his calling. Plotting of land areas, surveying of railway routes and mapping urban street systems naturally cannot be as much in demand in the United States of 1912 as in the pioneer days of a half century or century ago. But new forms of activity for the engineer come with the congestion of population, with new discoveries of investigators, with latter-day adventures of traders and builders in tropical and semi-tropical regions, with the vast public works carried on by governments, and with the rising ideals of community life. Standards of efficiency and love of truth for truth's sake, taught in the technical and engineering schools and accepted by their graduates, will make the latter especially desired by society as counselors and as administrators in the fight for efficiency in governmental administration that looms ahead.

So intimately does the engineer stand related to some of the largest and noblest of human enterprises at the present time that he is winning formal honors from monarchs and popular respect from democracies. Where once men talked of "civil engineering" they now begin to see the implications of "social engineering."

Anti- Militarist Victory in Japan

SINCE Japan decided to assume the constitutional form of monarchy she has not undergone such a period of sharp division of opinion among national leaders as to state policy as closed with Prince Katsura's recent selection as head of the ministry succeeding Marquis Saionji. The record of the long period of negotiations with other proposed mediators between the warring military and commercial factions is one that discloses conditions in contemporary Japan far from promising to those persons who wish her peace and prosperity. Divisions exist among the elder statesmen. Sentiment favorable to party government is less in volume and weight than it used to be. The Diet and the constitution do not increase in prestige. State-controlled education favors training of obedient bureaucrats. A curbed press cannot educate and inform an independent electorate. National resources and credit are not equal to ambitious plans of the military caste.

How far Prince Katsura planned his return to power after all other proposed compromise candidates had proved to be unwilling or ineligible is not so important as that having taken up the reins at a time of crisis he has pledged himself to a pacific policy in the far east, to maintenance of present cordial relations with Great Britain and America, and to an attitude of good will toward China. What is more significant, however, if reports be true, is that on the issue of increase of the army by two divisions for use in Korea and on the continent, he has sided with civilians rather than with the professional warrior caste. The militarists led by Marshal Yamagata have met with a reverse. Discretion in matters of revenue and outgo has been deemed the better part of valor. Retrenchment is to be a military as well as an educational, transportation, public works and administrative watchword. The effect of this reverse on a party long dominant in national affairs has yet to be reported, but caused by Prince Katsura it will probably provoke less irritation than if it came from a premier less identified with the army in the past and farther removed from the throne.

WORKMEN engaged in the task of tearing down a New England house of a century's standing, or less, find an object lesson in the thoroughness of old-time construction which raises a question, at least, as to the stability and soundness of the prevailing way of building. Just now in Springfield, a house of much less than a century in age, built by Chester W. Chapin for his own residence, is resisting the efforts at demolition in a way that puts to shame the modern housebuilder. Against its brick walls are found to have been placed studs three by four inches in dimensions, but twelve inches apart and firmly held in place by handwrought nails, the most unpullable nails ever made. Heavy timbers, forming the floor support, were not only held together by mortise and tenon and wooden pegs but were made solid by long iron spikes. Beams of spruce, eight by ten inches, and sixty feet long, spanned the space from the brick pillars of the portico to the rear of the house and supported the cupola, whereof the joints not only had the strength of the others in the frame but were reinforced by heavy bolts two feet long. It took six men on a rope to wrench these uprights loose. The items speak for the stability of the housebuilding of the man of whom the Springfield Republican says that he knew how to build houses as well as railroads, referring to Mr. Chapin's share in the pioneer enterprise of the state, the Albany railroad.

The stability of the generations past expressed itself in the manner of their house building. It brings an added respect for them in the days when their work is studied as an object of historic interest or when demolition becomes necessary in the march of progress, a march for which it can hardly be claimed that it is building with the strength, the honesty, and the permanency that marked the old-time use of materials. Judging the character of the later generation in comparison with the older, what is to be thought of us by the investigator of a half or full century later, assuming that there will be evidence then of the work of our time?

When Houses Were Well Built